









## MR. DAVIS BACKS MAJORITY RULE

Former Democratic Candidate Opposed to Present Convention Methods

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—John W. Davis has joined a movement for abolition of Democratic National Convention rules, which were largely responsible for his being the party's presidential candidate in 1924 instead of Alfred E. Smith or William G. McAdoo.

Mr. Davis has announced his opposition to continuance of the two-thirds and unit rules, and declared his intention of working for majority rule in the 1928 convention.

His views are in accord with those of at least 20 Democratic national committee members who, in May, expressed themselves as favoring elimination of the rules that served to tie up the 1924 convention through more than 100 ballots, that ended in selection of Mr. Davis as a compromise candidate suitable to the Smith and McAdoo forces.

The first move to eliminate the rules requiring nomination by two-thirds of the state delegations voting as units was made by Clyde Herring, Iowa national committeeman, a McAdoo supporter, in a letter to Norman E. Mack, New York national committeeman and Smith supporter. "I can think of no change," said Mr. Davis yesterday, "which would have a greater tendency to promote peace and harmony in the party as a whole. The present system, under which approximately one-third of the delegates are in a position to veto the will of the other two-thirds, lends itself to group control—to dictation by a bloc or blocs. The system tends to disintegration."

"Substitute the rule of the majority and there will be a trend in all groups toward amalgamation with the major forces of the convention. The majority when finally formed will have been drawn from all divisions, instead of disintegration; the procedure will tend to solidify the party ranks. "I am not in favor of changing the two-thirds rule," he said, "unless we also take the action which ought to be regarded as corollary (abolition of the unit rules). The principle we should establish is: one delegate, one vote; the majority of votes to nominate. That's what we ought to come to. The result can be obtained only by the elimination of both rules."

## REALTY DEALERS TO PAY REGULAR INCOME TAXES

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Real estate dealers must pay regular income tax rates on profits from sales of land, and cannot take advantage of the capital-gains provision of the law allowing a flat 12½ per cent rate, it was ruled today by A. W. Gregg, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

This ruling, however, will not apply to property held by dealers "primarily for investment," Mr. Gregg said. He insisted, though, that real property owned by dealers, even though held for more than two years constituted their "stock in trade" and profits from its sale do not constitute capital gain within the meaning of the law.

## FELLOWSHIPS TO AID WOMEN ARE PROPOSED IN AMSTERDAM

Conference of International Federation of University Women Hears Plea for Extending to Women First Hand Knowledge of International Problems

By Special Cable  
AMSTERDAM, July 29—Greetings from Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and other notables, wishing success to the efforts of women toward a "better international understanding and the establishment of world confidence and friendship" were read at the opening conference of the International Federation of University Women here last evening. The Colonial Institute formed a fine setting for the brilliant apparel of the delegates at the reception which preceded the formal opening.

Dr. Simon, president of the Dutch Federation, extended a welcome to the delegates. The Dutch Federation has a small membership, but is in the forefront of the movement for world betterment.

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, New York, in her presidential address dwelt on the great responsibility of women with regard to the training of the young. To insure that the future should have the right international point of view, it was essential, she said, that the women of the world should get to know at first hand something of international problems. She ended

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## END TO CUSTOMS BARRIERS FORESEEN

Hartley Withers Foresees Changes in Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—Hartley Withers, ex-editor of the Economist, foresees the eventual breaking down of customs barriers in Europe.

In evidence at a government inquiry into industry and trade, now proceeding here, he says: "The tendency of European countries to endeavor by high customs tariffs to make themselves self-sufficient is tempered by the general conviction of the great advantage which is at present enjoyed by the United States owing to its enormous customs free area and mass production, which the division of labor thereby rendered possible enables American manufacturers to practice so successfully."

"This apprehension is causing some producers and merchants in Europe to dream of the possibility of an European customs union and consequent widening of the area of the European economic unit."

## BRITISH LAUD ANTI-RUM PACT

Concession Made to United States Mission Said to Have Few Precedents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the success of Lincoln C. Andrews' mission to England and the mutual understanding reached by both governments, says:

"Coming as it does at a time of some personal tension between certain statesmen in the two countries and some press acrimony, the arrangement concluded between the British and American officials to facilitate the effort of the American executive to prevent the smuggling of drink into America is a notable example of British good will."

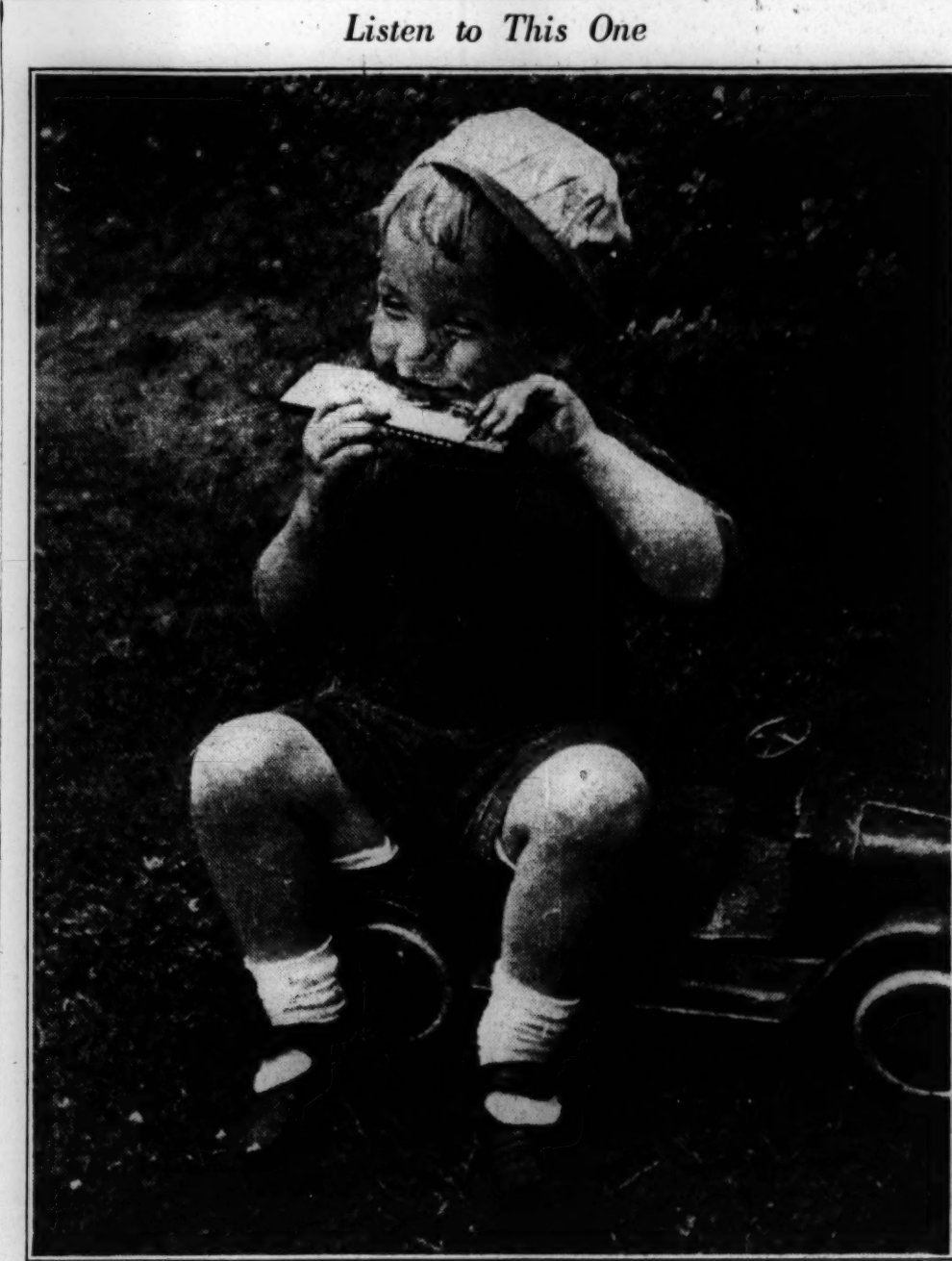
"The arrangements considerably extend the concessions made to the American Government in their pursuit of rum-runners. . . . Under the new agreement specified United States cutters will be allowed to enter British territorial waters at Rum Cay and other islands for the purpose of surveillance. The only formality to be observed is that these vessels must call and inform the Bahamas commissioner."

"This is an important concession, with few precedents among sovereign states, and an interesting example of how far the British Government is prepared to put aside puntillios and do what is possible to meet and assist the United States in what are largely its domestic difficulties."

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entertained Mr. Andrews and other representatives of the United States in the discussions at a luncheon at the Savoy and Mr. Andrews will be host to the same British officials at a dinner here Friday evening.

## MINERS TO RAISE FUNDS IN AMERICA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—Delegates to plead the British coal miners' case before American trade unionists and



This is a Picture of Robert Coutlee. Robert Lives in Larchmont Gardens, New York, and He is Fond of Music. Here We Find Him Parked on the Side of the Road "Somewhere." Just How Much Volume He's Getting Out of the Harmonica is Hard to Tell. It Has Been Proved Time and Time Again That One Cannot Play the Harmonica While One is Laughing. Anyway, Robert's Happy. That is Certain.

## ANGORA READY FOR CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Tribunal to Put Down Campaign Against Rulers

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29—Kara Kemal Bey, chief conspirator in the recently discovered plot against the Turkish President, was found by the police yesterday. The Smyrna trial condemned him to capital punishment for contumacy, but he succeeded in evading arrest. A price of 10,000 lire on his head incited many to make a diligent search for him. After extensive preparations were made by the police to capture him he thwarted them by suicide in his prison.

Kara Kemal was leader of the old Committee of Union and Progress, which party is alleged to be working secretly for the overthrow of the present government.

Nearly 100 members and sympathizers of this party are now in custody and what is expected to be the most momentous trial for years will start next week at Angora. The Tribunal of Independence is determined to thoroughly purge the country of

all "detritamental" elements, and all who participated in the campaign against the actual rulers of Turkey are being apprehended and punished.

## GOVERNMENT MOVING TO MODERNIZE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The shipping board has authorized Commissioner Benson to begin technical discussions with Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor, retired, war-time chief constructor of the navy, and William P. Gibbs, of New York, naval engineer, for the purpose of making "practical improvement of government-owned vessels."

This is a direct step toward modernization of the government-owned cargo fleet to put it on an equal footing in speed and fuel economy with foreign craft built since the war.

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## PACT OPPOSED BY ABYSSINIA

Protest Sent to League of Nations Against Anglo-Italian Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—The League of Nations Secretariat issued today the text of a note received from the Abyssinian regent, Tafari Makonnen protesting against the recent Anglo-Italian agreement by which they support each other in obtaining concessions conserving the waters of Lake Tana by Great Britain and the construction of a railway through Abyssinia by Italy.

Abyssinia declares this agreement was made without consulting it. This it says, does not accord with the League ideals by which "all nations are on a footing of equality within the League and their independence is universally respected."

Abyssinia asks the members of the League to consider whether the agreement should be placed on it which they never accept themselves.

The secretariat replies asking the Abyssinian Government what action by the League is desired. It is unlikely that any other member will take up the matter as it is a question affecting only Abyssinia, Great Britain and Italy.

Article 11 of the Covenant says: "It is the friendly right of each League member to bring to the attention of the Assembly or Council any circumstance whatever affecting relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between the nations on which peace depends."

The article clearly gives ground on which Abyssinia can demand that the question be considered at the next meeting.

## TRIBUTE PAID TO WOMAN'S ABILITY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—A tribute to woman's ability in business was paid by Sir John Cockburn in proposing the election of Viscountess Rhonda as president of the Institute of Directors. This institute is open to all British company directors and aims at upholding high standards in industrial management. The membership is at present between 600 and 700.

Sir John said that women are more businesslike than men, neither rising to such heights of disastrous imagination nor sinking to such depths of despair; they are less speculative, less inclined to plunge. Lady Rhonda's election was carried with acclamation.

## ENVOY TO RESUME DUTIES

MEXICO CITY, July 29 (AP)—Manuel Tellez, Ambassador to the United States, will leave here soon for Washington to resume his duties. Señor Tellez has been spending his vacation in Mexico, but while here he has discussed with President Calles and officials of the Foreign Office the general aspects of the situation between Mexico and the United States.

## PROVINCETOWN PIERHORN FIRST LANDING

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**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (486 Meisters)**  
7:30 p. m.—Minner concert. —Joka  
Bennett and his orchestra; —The  
Little-Benson orchestra. —Musio how-  
ever, will be the featured attraction.  
—Cavendish featuring Eddie and  
Cavendish.

**WJJD, Moseheart, Ill. (261 Masters)**  
4:45 p. m.—Minner concert. —Musio  
y children. —Quartet and Victoriana  
Kilgus.

**WLW, Glen Carbon, Co. (492 Masters)**  
8 p. m.—Glenison concert. —Erwin's  
orchestra. —Helen and her orchestra.  
—Irene Flares. —Henry Thes Farm-  
house orchestra. —The Four Seasons.  
—Lore Downing and Tommy Rey-  
nolds. —Tony Lazzaro's Imperial So-  
ciety. —The Four Seasons. —Melody  
Royce. Elmer Brennan and Carol Bur-  
ke. —The Four Seasons. —The  
Imperial Sorenaders. 11:15—Sky Ter-  
races.

**KBC, Cincinnati, O. (423 Masters)**  
10 p. m.—Ace Brigade and his 14 Vir-  
ginians.

**WVAB, Louisville, Ky. (404 Masters)**  
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the  
auspices of the Sigma Alpha Iota Soror-

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (486 Meisters)**  
7:30 p. m.—Minner concert. —Joka  
Bennett and his orchestra; —The  
Little-Benson orchestra. —Musio how-  
ever, will be featured.  
—Cavendish featuring Eddie and  
W.J.D. Moeschart, Ill. (281 Masters)  
4:45 p. m.—Minner concert. —Musio  
y children. —Quartet and Victoriana  
Klein.  
**WLW, Cincinnati, O. (482 Masters)**  
8 p. m.—Gilmson concert. —Erwin's  
orchestra. —Helen and her orchestra.  
—Irene Flayers. —Henry Thes Farm-  
house orchestra. —The Four Seasons.  
—Lore Downing and Tommy Rey-  
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Royce. Elmer Brennan and Carol Bur-  
ke. —The Four Seasons. —The  
Imperial Sorenaders. 11:15—Sky Ter-  
race.  
**KBC, Cincinnati, O. (425 Masters)**  
10 p. m.—Ace Brigade and his 14 Vir-  
ginians.  
**WAB, Louisville, Ky. (400 Masters)**  
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the  
auspices of the Sigma Alpha Iota Soror-



## FARMERS CAMP ON THE CAMPUS IN AMHERST TO HEAR LECTURES

Conservation of Soft Wood Timber, Cattle and Sheep  
Raising in New England, and Better Methods  
All Around Are Discussed

AMHERST, Mass., July 29.—H. O. Cook of the Massachusetts forestry division sounded a warning on marketing abuses by growers of native soft woods and dealers today at Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College saying that conditions which should be corrected to maintain the popularity of native timber include better sawing, seasoning, and grading.

Everyone is looking forward to the arrival of William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, who will speak tonight to all the farming groups in the big auditorium of Stockbridge Hall.

The dynamometer demonstration is also arousing much interest. This is a machine for registering the pull of horses and is used to study methods of hitching to various farm implements as well as to test the strength of teams.

Prof. J. H. Frandsen of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, discussing the competitive position of New England's dairy industry, said that the greatest need is not more but better cows. He thought that production per cow could easily be doubled in Massachusetts.

**Farmers Camp on Campus**  
Every county in Massachusetts from Berkshire to Martha's Vineyard has its representatives among the thousands that have gathered here. Every available room and tent space on the college campus was filled last night as hundreds of farmers and their families arrived to get the benefits of the program. The largest registration was from Worcester County.

Opposing views as to the advisability of the New England farmer's attempting to raise beef cattle on an increased scale were brought out in various groups of yesterday's conferences. Prof. Harry L. Garrigue of Connecticut Agricultural College told the livestock meeting that much less labor is required in raising beef cattle than in keeping dairy cattle, and that a number of farms under his observation where beef cattle were raised for many years appeared consistently prosperous than other neighboring farms.

Meanwhile, however, Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, addressing the rural clergyman's conference, advised them to expect a return of most production in Massachusetts farming.

"When Massachusetts farmers can profitably grow corn to feed cattle, they can profitably grow beef," he said. "Meatless beef will be grown where corn is grown. The beef situation for Massachusetts is fighting uphill against economic laws."

**New England Sheep**  
The discussion of cattle was a side issue, though, with Professor Garrigue, for his address was concerned mainly with the sheep industry in New England. He said that sheep raising, once a common thing in New England, almost disappeared at one time, but is now coming back with indications that it will be more popular than ever. He predicted that the time is near when there will be small flocks of sheep on a large number of farms in this section. He asserted that some of Massachusetts'.

**Italy Not to Seek  
Revision of Debts**

Country Satisfied With Settlement, Says Signor Grandi

ROME, July 29 (AP)—Italy says it has not the slightest intention of asking revision of its war debt settlement with the United States, even if other European Nations do so. This declaration was made to the Associated Press on behalf of the Italian Government today by Signor Grandi, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

"We are satisfied in every respect with the settlement," Signor Grandi said, "and are concerned only with meeting the payments, which we are sure we are competent to do."

"We made a bargain, and we are going to stick to it, particularly since we are convinced that it has had a tremendously beneficial effect on our finances."

"Critics say the settlement has not helped the value of the lira, but the Government answers that it is impossible to judge what would have happened to the lira if we had not settled our debts."

The Government, he said, was looking forward eagerly to the visit of Andrew W. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, who would be given every possible honor. Mr. Mellon, he added, would meet Benito Mussolini and Count Volpi, and, "although his visit is obviously not for business purposes, it is natural to assume that finances will be discussed."

The recent bitter criticism of the United States, voiced in a certain section of the Fascist Press, he declared to be of slight importance, not representing the attitude either of the Government or the mass of the people.

**BANKER HEADS EXCHANGE CLUB**  
WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29 (Special)—J. Malcolm Warren, banker, was elected president of the West Springfield Exchange Club at its organization meeting last night. Clinton J. Nichols, National Marshal of Hartford, Conn., presented the charter to the new club body and addresses of congratulation were delivered by Wallace Dibble, president of the Springfield Club, and by other visiting clubmen.

**22% TAX RATE IN SWAMPSCOTT**  
Property owners of Swampscott will pay taxes at a rate of 22 per cent of assessed valuation, according to the announcement of the tax rate made yesterday by the board of assessors. The new rate is 22 per cent higher than last year, while property valuation was increased by more than \$1,700,000 to a total of \$21,241,907. Town expenditures for last year were \$80,000 more than the normal budget.

## RHODE ISLAND BANK GAIN IS \$43,000,000

Savings Deposits Increase  
\$20,000,000 in Year

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29 (AP)—George H. Newhall, bank commissioner of Rhode Island, announced that the total resources of all state banks have increased the last year a trifle more than \$43,000,000 and have gained about \$69,000,000 since 1924. He considers this a remarkable showing, taking into account general conditions in nearly all lines of trade. That people are saving their money is evidenced by an increase in Rhode Island savings deposits of a little more than \$20,000,000 in the last year.

The tax on savings deposits has increased about \$81,000 and the total tax on state savings deposits is about \$1,196,000. A comparative statement for the last three years shows the grand total of resources of all banks for the year 1926 to be \$531,992,356.10; for 1925, \$508,325,241.04, and for 1924, \$478,284,106.30.

## What They are saying.

**BENITO MUSSOLINI:** "In Italy we have achieved what the Russian Bolsheviks tried to do and failed. They destroyed capital—we use it."

**CHESTER T. CROWELL:** "The public school is expected to stand in loco parentis, to engage in flag waving, teeth brushing, town boosting, and ticket selling—practically everything except genuine education."

**F. THOMPSON SETON:** "We must conclude that animals are living creatures with feelings and desires similar to our own, differing only in degree, whose rights must be conceded."

**G. K. CHESTERMAN:** "The newspaper legend has often saved the literary man."

**MILDRED ADAMS:** "Scratch almost any New Yorker and you will find a man who thinks that no one really knows the town but him."

**JOHN LARRYMORE:** "Tragedy is difficult, of course, but to keep an audience in continuous good humor is infinitely more so. That is why I want to go back to the so-called lighter things."

**SENATOR DILL:** "Radio has grown like Topsy—it has just grown."

**ERNEST RENAN:** "The man who has to keep a private diary has never understood the immensity of the universe."

**JOSEPH BELCHER**

**President of the Alden Kinfolk**



JOSEPH BELCHER

**COURT-MARTIAL FACES  
12 COAST GUARDSMEN**

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Court-martial of 12 enlisted coast guardsmen and one non-commissioned officer on charges of misconduct, have been ordered by Capt. D. F. A. De Otte, acting commandant of the guard. The order was an outgrowth of an investigation of charges of rumrunning by guardsmen along the New Jersey coast.

Officials insisted that reports from New Jersey that entire stations had voted to participate in rumrunning were exaggerated. It was emphasized that no officers were involved in the investigation.

**CLOTH MADE FROM BAMBOO**

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Cloth of woven bamboo is now being developed here. The new raw material for textiles is used in a process being perfected by Dr. Nandi, an Indian on the staff of Birmingham University.

**ALDEN KINDRED HOLD  
MEETING AT DUXBURY**

DUXBURY, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Joseph Belcher of Randolph, Mass., was re-elected president of the Alden Kindred of America, Inc., at the twenty-sixth annual reunion of the descendants of Priscilla and John Alden of Mayflower fame here yesterday. At the meeting, which was attended by approximately 300 persons of the Alden genealogy, the addition of 62 new members during the last year was reported.

Other officers elected were as follows: Stephen P. Alden, Brockton, first vice-president; Charles L. Alden Hyde Park, treasurer; Miss Lucy C. King, Taunton, secretary; Vernon A. Field, Wollaston, auditor; Mrs. Grace F. Willard, Randolph; Mrs. Phoebe Buck, Holbrook; Mrs. Susan Freely, Newton; Mr. Josephine Neale, Holbrook; Theodore H. Alden, Brockton, members of executive committee; Ebenezer Alden, Brockton, chairman of committee on genealogy and record. Members were present from Los Angeles, New York, Newport, R. I., and South Carolina.

## Even at Night One Understands



JOHN PENDERGAST  
Swampscott Motorcycle Officer and His New System of Hand Lights for Motorcyclists

## Illuminated Hands Aid Traffic Officer

Swampscott Policeman Invents  
Device Appreciated by Him  
and Motorists Alike

The problem of directing traffic at night without the aid of an expensive equipped traffic tower, powerful spotlight or other seemingly essential aids in common use, apparently has been solved by John Pendergast, motorcycle officer of the Swampscott police department, who has invented a simple device which consists of a red light on the back and a white light fixed in the palm of each hand. The lights, operated by a storage battery hidden in the inventor's pocket, afford visibility at a distance of half a mile.

Wires running down each sleeve to form the connection between the battery and the bulbs allows sufficient freedom in swinging the arms. At the proper moment the illuminated hands go up or down to halt or allow traffic to pass.

While patrolling the more heavily congested districts at night, traffic may be directed from the officer's station on the motorcycle. Town officials of Swampscott have under consideration plans to accept the device to equip the entire traffic force as an aid to night traffic control.

## GRAIN EXCHANGE MAY BUY BUILDING

Members Called to Consider  
Purchase From Chamber

An offer for the old Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, now known as the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, has been made to the Chamber for a figure said to exceed \$500,000. This became known today when a notice was posted in the trade room of the Exchange calling a meeting of the members to consider the possibility of purchasing the building.

The notice gave no intimation of who the proposed buyers were, or of the price offered, simply stating briefly that a meeting would be held next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the reading room of the Exchange building. Albert K. Tapper, president of the Exchange, will preside.

The Chamber vacated the old building some 18 months ago. The grain trade at that time severed its connection with the chamber forming the Grain & Flour Exchange and was given a three-year lease on the third floor trade and reading room which runs for 18 months longer.

## FAVORS RESTITUTION OF GERMAN COLONIES

MUNICH, Bavaria, July 29 (AP)—The Dawes plan is synonymous with a small plan to attempt to reduce the penalty of a man recognized as innocent by all, declared Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes of the chair of history at Smith College, speaking at the universities "Auditorium maximum" last night.

Dr. Barnes insisted that Germany was entitled to restitution of its colonies under the mandatory system and declared that the union of Germany and Austria was requisite if both countries agreed.

## FLORIDA GREETES NEW ENGLAND

Joint Association Holds Expo-  
sition at Lake Pleasant, Mass.

LAKE PLEASANT, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Bending the efforts to further the civic and industrial relations between New England and Florida, members of the New England-Florida Association met under the shadow of Florida Mountain here today to open the seventh annual exposition of the organization which has become recognized as one of the most important connecting links between the two vacation lands. The Florida delegation brought greetings from mayors in Florida cities.

Among the attractions provided this year will be the presentation for the first time in the north of the motion pictures depicting the history and development of Palm Beach. The film was lent by the Greater Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce. Agricultural and industrial products of both sections of the country will be on exhibition at the opening of the exposition tomorrow. The exposition will extend through Saturday. An especially arranged program, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Butler of Boston, will be presented during the exposition.

## NEW KENTISH TOWN FOR COAL DISTRICT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—A start has been made with the plans laid down by Prof. P. Abercrombie and John Archibald in their town-planning survey for the East Kent coalfield. Government sanction has been given for the acquisition of two farms of an area of 600 acres at Nonington, near Canterbury.

The new town, which is estimated will cost £600,000, is destined to house 2000 miners with their families, with schools, playgrounds, places of entertainment, and churches. Following the good example of Welwyn Garden City, the building area will be surrounded by a wide belt of farm land which will in no circumstances be built over.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY BUILDS SOAP FACTORY

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 29.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society at Irlam, near here, has just opened a new 500 ton capacity soap factory, employing 500 persons. The building is of reinforced concrete of a modern type of industrial architecture, and is specially designed for the comfort and welfare of the employees.

Land has been purchased for three other plants in addition to the new factory, and two others at Silvertown and Dunstan.

## GIRL SCOUTS AT CEDAR HILL STUDY NATURE ON NEW TRAIL

(Continued from Page 1)

tuary, and are coming in flocks to make their nests in the boxes supplied for them all over the grounds. Feeding stations are popular also with them and many varieties, especially strange to this section of the country, spent the winter at Cedar Hill and have swelled its population since.

**Wild Flowers Planted**  
Flowers are not only being encouraged but planted, especially wild flowers indigenous to other parts of the United States. They are being planted experimentally to see if they will be pleased with the New England climate and settle down for permanent residence. As part of the bird-attracting program, shrubs are being planted also to supply them with berries and it is planned eventually to have every New England flower represented on the estate.

This last spring, additions have been made to this collection, including butterfly weed, blue cardinal flowers, wild sunflower, gentians, rose mallow, iris, hollyhock, rhodora, witch hazel, viburnum, cornus, alders, and thorn, many of them growths which are valuable for their own beauty as well as for their attraction to birds, and their botanical interest. Many members of the Cedar Hill staff or of the Girl Scout movement have made themselves members of the "Johnny Appleseed Society," keeping their pockets filled with sunflower seeds which they tuck in all over the estate when they happen to think of it, well knowing how much the chickadees and finches will appreciate their thoughtfulness, later on.

Another assistance to this nature program is the exhibit given to the Girl Scouts by Mrs. Ilsen Nathalie Gaylord of Boston, which has been housed in the old bowling alley, now used as a recreation hall. In glassed-in cabinets there is now a remarkable collection of natural history specimens, especially shells, minerals, some Indian relics, specimens of tree fruits and blossoms, different kinds of woods, and other objects which will be of the greatest value to the scouts in connection with their study out of doors.

**Old-Time Reapers  
Whet Dull Scythes**

University of New Hampshire  
Plans Contest to Revive  
Hand-Mowing Art

DURHAM, N. H., July 29 (AP)—Lest the old-fashioned art of swinging a scythe become lost to New England, the University of New Hampshire extension service will conduct a hand-mowing contest in connection with Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week at Durham next month.

"Our younger generation of farmers is being brought up to know thoroughly the mowing machine," said J. C. Kendall, director of the extension service, in announcing the event, "but the scythe has had a picturesque place in agricultural history, and it would be a pity if its skillful use should become an utterly neglected art."

"There are many men still living who used to belong to mowing gangs and follow the swath of the scythes. We want to find these men and have them demonstrate their skill to us before it is too late."

A call to all old-time scythe-swingers to compete in the contest has been issued, and rules are now being drawn up. Prospective competitors have been requested to send in their entries before Aug. 10.

## But Employees' Representatives Say They Would Not Approve Increase If It Means Embarrassment to Road—Motor Competition Heavy

Wage arbitration hearings involving the financial status and employment situation on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway continued today at the State House when business agents connected with workers on Worcester, Fitchburg, Springfield lines and the Boston Elevated Railway, testified that a "comfortable" wage is not paid on the Eastern Massachusetts, and that increases are necessary.

Fred E. Cummings, arbitrator representing the road, and Arthur G. Wadleigh, one of the trustees, are putting the following leading question to all representatives of the men: "Would you favor an increase in wages if it meant an increase in fares, with a resultant drop in patronage, curtailment of lines and slump in employment?"

Answers from witnesses have varied, and today a difference of opinion between Peter J. Rooney, representing the railway union in Worcester, and Martin J. Hennessey, representing Springfield men, developed. Mr. Rooney said he would not approve an increase in wages if it would mean failure of the road, although he desired to qualify his answer and not make it positive. He declined to explain the reasons for his stand. Yesterday Mr. Hennessey testified that he would favor a wage increase, regardless of the effect on the company.

**Conditions in Other Cities**  
The representatives of unions in Springfield, Worcester, and Fitchburg told of conditions on their lines, all of which have approximately the same wage schedules in effect which the carmen are asking on Eastern Massachusetts lines.

James V. McLaughlin, business agent for workers on the Fitchburg, Lowell line, said that the ability of a company to pay a wage should have no bearing in the case. He discussed the condition of the Fitchburg and Lowell Street Railway, which is now in the hands of a committee of householders, after the company defaulted principal and interest on its bonds.

Mr. Cummings said that the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway has considered extending a helping hand to this line so that it might continue in business, and that at present the two companies are operating a joint line between Lowell and Ayer. The latter line, he said, is being run because of the fact that the Boston & Maine Railroad had curtailed train service in that territory and they were endeavoring to serve people in this territory who were deprived of other means of transportation. On this line the operators of the Fitchburg road run the cars part way and then the Eastern Massachusetts men continue the run. The Fitchburg men get 70 cents an hour on this run, while the Eastern men receive but 66 cents. Mr. McLaughlin believed that this was a reason why all the carmen on

## 'E' MEN SAY 'COMFORTABLE' WAGE NOT PAID BY STATE RAIL LINES

But Employees' Representatives Say They Would Not  
Approve Increase If It Means Embarrassment to  
Road—Motor Competition Heavy

Eastern Massachusetts should receive at least 70 cents an hour. Mr. Rooney testified that over 30 miles of track in Worcester Consolidated territory has been discontinued during the last two or three years because of falling off of traffic due to automobile competition. On three lines the company has abandoned its trackage and now operates motorbuses. "The people demanded motorbuses," Mr. Rooney said, "and would not ride on the street cars. As Mr. Hennessey stated yesterday, the day of riding on street cars for pleasure has passed and it is now purely necessity travel."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadleigh, Mr. Rooney said that decisions of boards of arbitration in previous cases elsewhere should be considered by this board in forming its decision, provided the previous decisions were favorable to the carmen. He didn't think any decision that did not grant the demands of the employees should carry any weight with this board.

**INVITE PRINCE WILLIAM  
TO VISIT WORCESTER**

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Prince William of Sweden, who is to make a two months lecture tour of the principal cities in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains beginning in New York, Jan. 17, is to be invited by the United Swedish organizations of Worcester to visit this city where he was a guest in 1907.

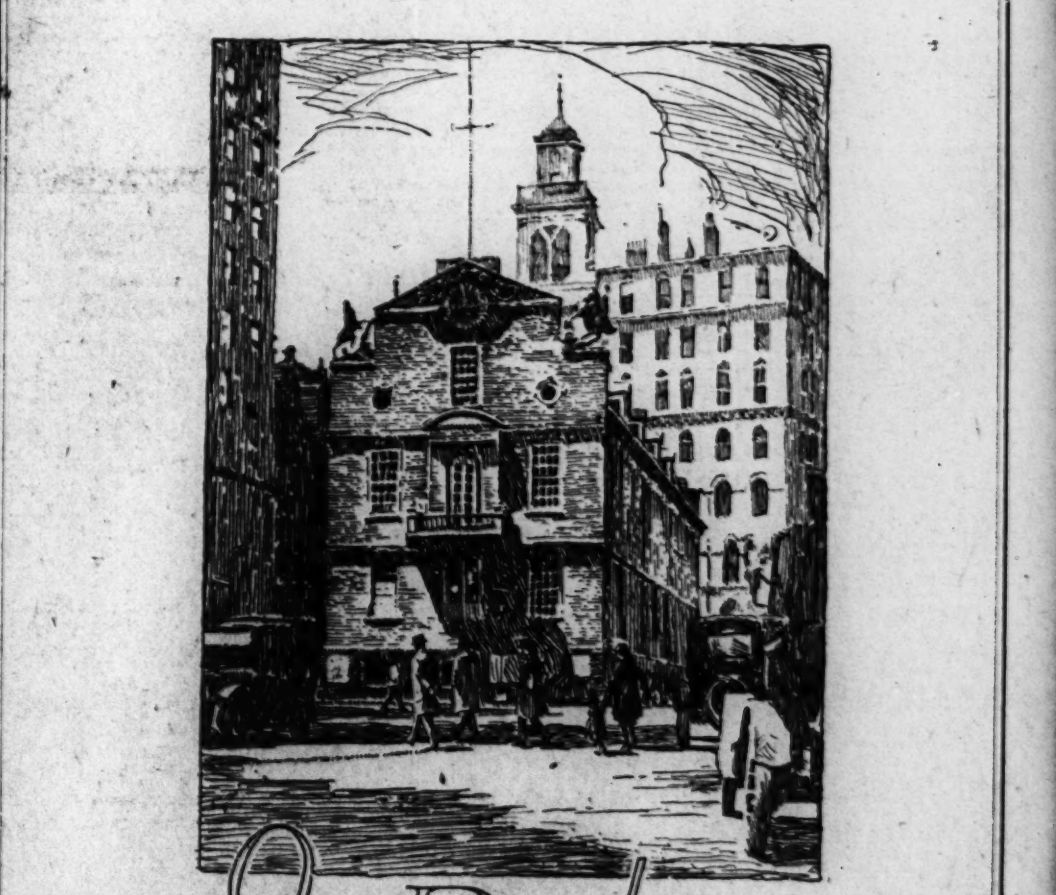
At that time an elaborate arch of welcome was erected over Front Street at City Hall.

**ACCOUNTANCY FIRM CHANGES**

Harvey S. Chase has retired from the firm of Harvey S. Chase & Co., Certified, Public Accountants, as of July 1. The remaining partners will continue the general practice of public accountancy with the same organization under the firm name of Seaman, Stetson and Tuttle, 84 State Street, Boston. The new firm is composed of Richard S. Seaman, C. P. A., Charles A. Stetson, C. P. A., Charles E. Tuttle, C. P. A., Arthur P. Batchelder, C. P. A., general partners, and Charles H. Tuttle, C. P. A. and Arthur T. Chase, C. P. A. as special partners.

**HANDWORK SHOP TO HOLD SALE**

Mrs. Arthur Lyman of Cohasset will open her estate to the Handwork Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston for a sale to be held next Wednesday. Among the patronesses are: Mrs. Joseph Bigelow, Mrs. Richard F. Bolles, Mrs. Ralph Hornblower, Mrs. W. X. Nobey, Mrs. Guy Bancroft, Mrs. John F. Moore, Mrs. Chauncey C. Nash, Mrs. Herbert Lyman, Mrs. Henry C. Everett, Mrs. Harold Pittman, Mrs. Harry Vincent Long, Mrs. A. N. Milliken and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain.



## In Boston

SCORES of merchants, representing most every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. The next time you shop in Boston, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.



## SPEEDY TAKES WORLD RECORD

### A. A. U. Swimming Championships Producing Keen Competition

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP).—Anne Borg, formerly of Sweden but now swimming under the colors of the Illinois A. C. and Robert Hosie of Brooklyn, are favorites to capture United States titles in the 800-yard freestyle and the 220-yard backstroke in the National A. A. U. swimming championships at the sequentual pool today.

Walter Spence, the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. all-around star, captured the national title in the 440-yard breaststroke in world record time yesterday, while John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C., aquatic speed king, retains his national crown in the 440-yard freestyle.

Spence negotiated the quarter-mile breast event in 5m. 14.4-sec., being pushed right to the final yard by Robert D. Skelton, I. A. C. star and 1925 champion.

Swimming authorities said no official record exists for the event, Skelton's time of 5m. 30.4-sec. made in the 1925 championships on the Pacific coast, not being allowed owing to tidal conditions.

Weissmuller's victory was scored when Anne Borg tossed the laurels to him by refusing to breast the tape ahead of his time. Borg came in second, followed by Spence, who was pushed to the finish mark by a strong swimmer, but was not allowed to retain his championship.

Fields of six of the best swimmers in the country will face the starter in each of the two events scheduled for today. In addition to Borg, Spence, Weissmuller, Spence, George Young of Toronto, Canadian champion, H. S. Clancy, Philadelphia, and Robert Bostin, also of Philadelphia, in competition.

In the 220-yard back stroke, Hosie will compete against Arthur Knecht of Honolulu, a former champion of the United States, and Stephen Barcy of the Duquesne University Club of Pittsburgh. Lester Smith of New York, and Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

The events are being held over the 100-meter course at the Sequentual pool. The summary:

440-Yard Breast Stroke National Championship—Win by Walter Spence, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; second, Robert D. Skelton, Illinois A. C.; third, Andrew Marsa, Duquesne University Club of Pittsburgh; fourth, time—5m. 14.4-sec. (world record).

440-Yard Freestyle National Championship—Win by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; second, Anne Borg, Illinois A. C.; third, Walter Spence, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; fourth, time—5m. 30.4-sec.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	10	.500
Cleveland	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Detroit	10	10	.500
Chicago	10	10	.500
Washington	10	10	.500
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Boston	10	10	.500

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 2, Detroit 4.  
Chicago 5, Washington 2.  
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 6.  
St. Louis 4, New York 3.

GAMES THURSDAY

Boston at Detroit.  
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McNABRA BEATS POULAIN

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—Gabriel Poulain, veteran rider from France, made his first appearance here last night in a special match race with Reginald McNabra. The latter winning the straight heats, Poulain lost to Alfred Grenada in his United States debut last Sunday in New York. William Spence won the five-mile open, defeating Alfred Grenada, William Keller, Harry Hunter, Fred Spencer, Cecil Walker and Alford Deane.

## Hartz Has Run Up Commanding Lead

### Now Has 2194 Points as Against 1475 Made by De Paolo

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The veteran automobile racer, Harry Hartz, has not only won the 1926 championship of 1926/1927, but has piled up a total of 2194 points in the present season, the contest board of the American Automobile Association, which regulates racing on the major tracks of the Nation, announced today.

Racing along behind Hartz in the contest for the greatest number of points, and the only one who has a chance to overtake him, is De Paolo, with 1475 points. To overtake Hartz, De Paolo must perform amazingly for the remainder of the season.

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His first year as a driver was in 1922. In the race for the championship he finished third. The following year he won the title. In 1924 he dropped to sixth, but was back in third place again in 1925. And this year, Hartz has run up his record to 2194 points. He has never been equalled that record.

Fields of six of the best swimmers in the country will face the starter in each of the two events scheduled for today. In addition to Borg, Spence, Weissmuller, Spence, George Young of Toronto, Canadian champion, H. S. Clancy, Philadelphia, and Robert Bostin, also of Philadelphia, in competition.

In the 220-yard back stroke, Hosie will compete against Arthur Knecht of Honolulu, a former champion of the United States, and Stephen Barcy of the Duquesne University Club of Pittsburgh. Lester Smith of New York, and Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

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## HAROLD MAKES FOURTH ROUND

### Eight Stars Meet in Metropolitan Singles Tennis Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 29.—The real battle for the metropolitan tennis singles championship, including the famous bronze challenge trophy of the Rattlestone, by Frederick Remington, will begin in real earnest this afternoon, when the eight survivors of the earlier rounds, including four members of the first 19, and three of the next group, will start against each other in the round of eight.

William T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, will encounter Lucien E. Williams, of Chicago, number 12; Vincent Richards, number three, will have Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., number 13, for his opponent. Takelaki Harada, Japanese Davis Cup star, and number seven on the American list, will have the only outsider, Hugh G. M. Kelleher of Forest Hills, who is responsible for the upset of the tournament, in the second round.

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## CANADIAN BOAT WINS FIRST RACE

### Acadia Defeats Rivals in Class R on Lake Ontario

CHAUMONT, N. Y., July 29.—The first of the George Cup races for the 1926 season, the 100-mile race of Lake Ontario yesterday was won by Acadia, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto. The Acadia finished with a lead of almost 11 minutes over the second-place boat.

A matter of 10 seconds decided second place, which was won by Monty of the Rochester Yacht Club. Katha Second, the boat which pressed Monty for second, won the Massachusetts Cup, a 100-mile race, in the same class, under the name of Pandemonium. It represents the Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown.

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## BASIS IN HAD THE ADVANTAGE

### Experts Agree Balance Must Be Readjusted in Cricket

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29.—A close study of the scores in those first-class cricket matches that have yielded definite results since the last cricket on the subject to The Christian Science Monitor bears out the opinion held by most of the prominent players and legislators of the game that something will have to be done very soon to readjust the balance of power between the bowler and the batsman. Nowadays the pitches are so carefully prepared that they give the bowlers insufficient assistance with the result that the batsmen obtain illusory averages and team scores much higher and higher and drawn games become more and more frequent.

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## SEEDED DOUBLES TEAM IS UPSET

### First Surprise at Manchester—Miss Goss and Caner Lose

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 29.—The semifinals in the women's invitation singles and doubles tennis tournament under the auspices of the Essex County Country Club were played today.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan faced Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. J. D. Corbier came together in the other semifinal. In the doubles matches today Miss Goss and Miss Ryan faced Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. D. Corbier, and Miss Goss and Mrs. Chapin met Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Penelope Anderson.

The playing of Mrs. Chapin, formerly Miss Charlotte Hopner of San Francisco, was the feature of the day. Yesterday she triumphed in singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles and played exceptional tennis in every match. At Longwood she was strange to the grass courts, but in some quite accurate again and again to finish her eastern season in fine style.

The first upset of consequence came yesterday in the mixed doubles. Miss Margaret Blake and F. M. Bundy defeated Miss Goss and Dr. G. C. Caner, a seeded team, 6-3, 6-1. Miss Goss and Dr. Caner, who were seeded, were defeated by Miss Blake and F. M. Bundy, who were not seeded, 6-3, 6-1. Miss Goss and Dr. Caner, who were seeded, were defeated by Miss Blake and F.



## WORLD NATIONS ASKED TO HELP PACIFIC PEACE

### Pan-Pacific Union Plans a Series of Conferences on Problems of Area

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Four conferences to study constructive problems affecting the peace and good will of nations bordering on the Pacific are projected by the Pan-Pacific Union within the next three years, Robert N. Kurokawa, international director of the union, said in an interview. The meetings are to be held in Honolulu.

They are: the Pan-Pacific Conference of the League of Nations Societies in 1927, the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in 1928, the Pan-Pacific Conference on Polynesian Races in 1929, and the Pan-Pacific Ethical Conference in 1929. Interest in these gatherings is especially sought from the coast states of California, Oregon and Washington.

Groundwork for the coming conferences has been well laid, says Mr. Kurokawa, in the recent establishment of a permanent Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Manoa Valley, Honolulu.

The conference of the League of Nations Societies is expected by Mr. Kurokawa to be an epoch-making event in the history of the Pacific area. An agenda has been prepared by representatives of participating countries for approval, and which will be used to guide the conference in its efforts to determine how far the League of Nations has functioned in the Pacific, and how its influence there can be extended.

The Pacific countries will be asked to ratify the international conventions drawn up by the League and the conference will also study the permanent Court of International Justice and the question of states accepting an optional protocol.

Other subjects for study are: Arbitration pacts or treaties for disputes in the Pacific; reduction of armaments in the Pacific; international traffic in arms in the Pacific area; international labor organization in relation to the Pacific; mandates, and further simplification of passport requirements, communication transport, cable and wireless communication.

At the same time with this conference there will be held in Honolulu a legal parley by students of international law of the countries in this zone. Among the topics scheduled for discussion are: consideration of international agreements; the collection of statistics; debts due from a state to nationals of another state, and postal regulations.

Letters from officials of bar associations in Canada, the United States and Japan are being received by the joint committee, says Mr. Kurokawa, urging a permanent or-

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Beulah Bard, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Katherine R. Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Wilhelmina V. Parkhurst, Seattle, Wash.; M. D. Parkhurst, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Jane C. Parrell, New York City; Mrs. Gertrude E. Gardner, Edmonds, Wash.; Miss Georgia E. Dunsenath, Pasadena, Calif.; Miss Pauline O. Weber, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. F. H. Ward, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Edith M. Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Klein, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Engert, Cleveland, O.; Marjorie Jaster Engert, Cleveland, O.; William C. Engert, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Esther Allen Rose, Belmont, Mass.; William M. Rose, Belmont, Mass.; Mrs. Narcisus B. Sada, San Antonio, Tex.; Ida May Chadwick and party, New York City;

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Flora McIndoe, Chicago, Ill.; Roy J. McIndoe, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lida McIndoe, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. James McIndoe, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Rose Getting, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lily E. Towne, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur D. Moore, Holiday's Cove, W. Va.; Mrs. Helen Moore, Holiday's Cove, W. Va.; Arthur S. Moore, Holiday's Cove, W. Va.; Miss Sallie W. Balen, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. A. W. Greene, Hornell, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ida E. Gardner, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Mary F. Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Clara Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Behuke, Lincoln Park, Mich.; Mrs. John A. Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Barbara Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; Ench Andrus, Lansing, Mich.; J. R. Collins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George L. Ende, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Flora Swan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alchiba Graves, Indianapolis, Ind.; Michael E. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.; Mrs. W. H. Musser, Kitchener, Can.; Miss Maggie Stanley, Tyler, Tex.; Mrs. F. T. Lundenbeck, Montclair, N. J.; C. M. Clark, Akron, O.; Mrs. Lovene S. Clark, Akron, O.; George P. Clark, Akron, O.; Mrs. Augusta E. Bortner, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Viola M. George, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Louis E. Bailey, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Martha Ecton Bailey, Toledo, O.; Master Bob Ecton Bailey, Toledo, O.; Master Olga Knowles, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Hazel M. Guest, Highland, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Merritt, Peckham, Huntington, N. Y.; James Bossert, Atlantic City, N. J.; Evelyn Bossert, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Haines, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mildred G. Haines, Los Angeles, Calif.

### PRINTING CRAFTSMEN ELECT NEW OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—John J. Deviny, Washington, was elected president and New York was chosen as next year's meeting place by the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen.

There was no contest over the election of August E. Gellengack, of New York as first vice-president, and L. H. Augustine, Baltimore, was re-elected secretary for the eighth consecutive term. Harry Weber, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected treasurer. Other vice-presidents chosen were John J. White, Holyoke, Mass., and Francis L. O'Connor, Boston.

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## American Medieval Academy to Aid and Reward Research

### Harvard Classicist Heads Lists of 33 Distinguished Scholars—Fifty Active Memberships and Fifty Honorary European Fellowships Authorized

Thirty-three representative American scholars in the study of medieval Europe constitute the list, just announced, of the fellows of the Medieval Academy of America, which has come into active corporate being within the last year for the purpose of fostering research, historical, literary, linguistic, artistic and philosophical, into the life of the medieval era, the period between the years 500 and 1500 A. D. The first official announcement of the list appears in the July number of the *Speculum*, official publication of the academy, printed this week.

Two Boston men, Dr. Edward Kennard Rand, professor of Latin of Harvard, and Dr. George Raleigh Coffman, professor of English of Boston University, have been named as chairman and secretary respectively of the fellows of the academy, and Professor Coffman is one of the men instrumental in its formation.

Organized last year as the outgrowth of a group study of medieval Latin literature by members of the Modern Language Association of America, the Medieval Academy of America received its charter as an incorporation in Massachusetts in December, 1925, and with the announcement of the list of fellows is now ready to begin its work in concrete ways. Professor Coffman said.

The purpose of the academy will be to sponsor intellectually and financially the study of the medieval era in its various phases and to give a recognition for meritorious research by election to fellowships. The membership of the academy now includes more than 700 persons, Professor Coffman said, each of whom has given \$5 or more—one of them \$10,000—into the treasury.

This money will be used in bearing the expenses incident to organized research and in publishing the results of medieval studies through the *Speculum* and in papers, booklets, and monographs. The members will hold annual meetings, the first of which took place in Boston in April.

The professor Rand was elected president. The by-laws of the organization authorize the election of not more than 50 fellows of the academy, who are to constitute the intellectual nucleus of the body, recognized scholars, research men, or leading sponsors of medieval study.

Foreign Honor Members

There is also authorized a selection of not more than 50 scholars in Europe, largely an honorary selection, who will be called corresponding fellows of the academy. Fifteen of these have been named. Fellowships will hold their places permanently.

In addition to Professors Rand and Coffman, the fellows elected in the first group include the three vice-presidents of the academy, John Lindsay, professor and head of the department of English of the University of Chicago; Charles Homer Haskins, professor of history and political science of Harvard; and James Field Willard, professor of history of the University of Colorado. Together with John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., a Harvard graduate of the class of 1922, who is the treasurer, and Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, a distinguished architect, who is the clerk of the academy.

The genesis of the idea upon which the movement was organized is credited to Professor Manly in an address delivered before the Modern Language Association of America in 1920. Mr. Brown has given substantial financial backing to the movement.

List of Fellows

The remainder of the list of fellows consists of these names: Philip Schuyler Allen, professor of German of the University of Chicago; Charles Henry Beeson, professor of Latin of the University of

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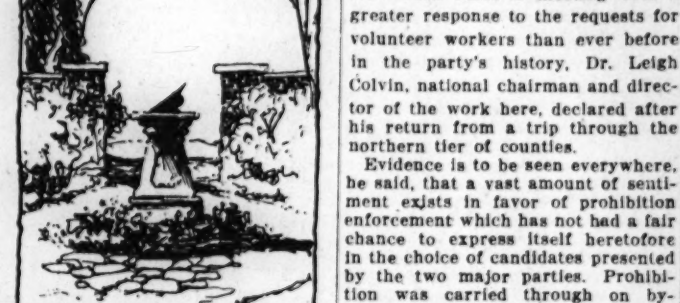
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the Federal Department to conduct a series of experiments at the various sources of blueberry supplies, and is now engaged in such work at Cherryfield, while in Washington County, Mr. Soule visited Harrington, Machias, Columbia, Columbia Falls and other places along the coast.

"There will be a fair crop, but the berries appear to be ripening very unevenly, owing, in part, to the belated season, and the main crop will be later than usual," he said.

He also says that the canning factories throughout Washington County have been greatly enlarged and improved during the past year, more modern machinery having been installed and better facilities provided for quantity canning.



"I Record only  
the Sunny Hours"

Dedham, Mass.  
Special Correspondence  
A LITTLE girl brought a piece of fur into a milliner's shop and asked to have a hat made. Recognizing the fur as ermine, the milliner questioned the child and found there was more at the child's home. "I cannot make you a hat," said the milliner, "the fur is too valuable, but I will come to your house and talk with your father."

She found the little house, and sure enough, there was more ermine, a bed covering, in fact, made like an envelope, in which two babies were taking an afternoon nap. By the help of the child the milliner explained to the parents, who spoke no English, the value of the fur, and said she would sell it for them.

In course of time a buyer came along and offered \$1000 for the fur. A lawyer was called in, and in a few minutes the dazed father held in his hand money enough to pay for the farm he was then planning to buy. The gratitude of the family knew no bounds. Many products of the farm found their way to the milliner's door, but the good fellowship engendered by the transaction was more precious than the "loaves and fishes."

**SEEDS MUST BE TINTED  
UNDER JOINT RULINGS**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury have signed and promulgated revised joint regulations legally required for enforcing the Federal Seed Act, formerly known as the Seed Importation Act.

An amendment, approved in April, prohibits the importation of red clover and alfalfa unless the seed is colored in conformity with the new regulations.

Under these regulations seeds must be colored, dyed or tinted. The regulations are rather technical but it is apparent that any mixture of seed which contains 10 per cent of alfalfa or red clover must be at least 1 per cent of the seeds stained red or violet and those grown in any other country shall be colored green. Directions for coloring are given, but anyone may use his own system of dyes if he gets proper results.

**DECLINE REPORTED  
IN BLUEBERRY CROP**

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29 (Special)—This year's blueberry crop will not be as heavy as in past years, says A. M. G. Soule, chief of the division of inspection of the State Department of Agriculture, upon his return from Washington County, where he has been conferring with Dr. W. T. Lathrop of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Lathrop has been detailed by

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## RESPONSE GOOD TO PROHIBITION PARTY'S EFFORT

### New York State Organiza- tion Work Is Well Along, Says Dr. Colvin

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 29.—The organization work now being pushed forward for the Prohibition Party in New York State is meeting with a greater response than ever before in the party's history, Dr. Leigh Colvin, national chairman and director of the work here, declared after his return from a trip through the northern tier of counties.

Evidence is to be seen everywhere, he said, that a vast amount of sentiment exists in favor of prohibition enforcement which has not had a fair chance to express itself heretofore in the choice of candidates presented by the two major parties. Prohibition was carried through on by-partisan efforts, but both old parties have straddled the enforcement issue so as not to alienate either their wet or dry groups, and the result has been that the great enforcement sentiment that exists without regard to parties has not been organized.

"People are beginning to realize that to get prohibition properly enforced they must apply the moral power behind it directly to the motive power of government, which is the political party. Senator Norah was right when he said that unless one of the old parties committed itself to enforcement the people would rise up and form their own party."

**Basis for 1928 Campaign**

"I do not expect anything from the old parties, and consequently we are organizing now and conducting our campaign here both to get a fair expression this year, and to form the basis for the 1928 campaign."

"We are now circulating various groups whom we hope will help us in the preliminary work of getting the petitions signed to put Franklin H. Cristman of Herkimer, the official dry candidate for United States Senator, and Charles Manierre of New York City, the Prohibition Party's candidate for Governor, on the ballot for the election this fall."

The law requires a minimum of 50 signatures for each county and 12,000 for the whole State. We are sending letters including blank petitions to each of the Christian Science practitioners in the State, and will shortly send them out to all the Methodist ministers and to the heads of other churches known to be favorable, as well as to the local chairmen of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and well-known prohibitionists.

"We anticipate no difficulty in getting plenty of signatures, though we wish to get that part of the work over early so as to be able to concentrate our efforts on organization and speaking. A number of country organizations have already been

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formed, including seven in the northern part of the State where I have just visited.

**Complete Organization Planned**  
"We shall work in this connection chiefly with county organizations, though the Cristman campaign will be organized with a complete machine from top to bottom. Our county committees will organize some local groups, and form the frame work for our 1928 campaign."

**FIVE RECEIVE REWARD  
FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE**

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Twenty-five years of faithful service has received a substantial reward, it became known here today, when Frank G. Hinman was notified that he is to receive \$43,066.58 from the estate of Thomas Franklin Manville, head of the Johns-Manville Company of New York, according to the terms of the manufacturer's will. Mr. Hinman has been employed by the company for 25 years, entering the Boston office in 1902. For four years he has been sales manager in the Worcester district.

Four other employees who will benefit in Massachusetts, according to the word received, are Clarence W. Carlisle of Wallston, Henry D. Castle of Dorchester, James Humphreys of Dedham and Wilbur T. Roberts of Quincy. All will receive the same amount as Mr. Hinman.

Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C., who headed the committee, said later consideration was given to co-operation between the industry and the department in the distribution of waste information, elimination of waste in manufacture and distribution and other related subjects.

Besides Mr. Cramer, those who participated in the meetings were Robert Amory, Boston; Bertram H. Borden, Fall River, Mass.; B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.; H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va., and William B. Maccoll, Pawtucket, R. I.

**NOMINATION PAPERS  
FILED IN FALL CONTEST**

Washington Cook, Republican, of Sharon, member of the Governor's Council from the Second District, has taken out nomination papers as United States Senator from Massachusetts, as well as papers for nomination to Congress from the Twelfth District have been filed by James A. Gallivan of South Boston, present member. He is to be opposed by John W. McCormack, present State Senator. Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk County District Attorney, has taken out papers for both the Republican and Democratic nomination to his present position. Herbert W. Burr of Boston, Republican, has taken out papers for Suffolk County Sheriff; Emory D. Morgan of Boston, Democrat, papers for the same position, and Whitfield Tuck, Democrat, of Winchester, papers as a member of the state committee.

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## Architecture Art Theaters Musical Events

## Amsterdam's 1928 Olympic City

Special Correspondence  
**F**OR the first time in modern history, visitors to the 1928 Olympic Games will find an Olympic city wherein all the activities of the Olympiad will be concentrated in one place. Amsterdam will present the imposing sight of a city of sports for which a space of 130 acres has been reserved. A few months ago the work was started. One architect has planned this impressive town of sports, where all the world will convene in peaceful competition.

The architect is Jan Wils of Voorburg, a suburb of The Hague. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found him willing to discuss his architectural ideals and ideas for the Olympic city.

Mr. Wils is a modern architect, a disciple of Dr. Hendrik P. Berlage. In general, he considers that the primal problem to be solved by architecture is determined by the function to be performed by the structure to be erected. The practical needs of each constituent part has to be taken into consideration and its value in relation to the whole design determined. As this furnishes the basis for the building's outward appearance. The proportions of the structure's planes and parts in their mutual relations should indicate, therefore, directly the practical requirements to be fulfilled by the structure. This doctrine demands that the construction should be more evident, and the general effect more linear, angular and rigid than the case with other views of architecture.

In accordance with this theory the architect has completed his plans for the Olympic city. It will bear a strongly individual and distinctly modern character. Huge piles of concrete with angular, horizontally accented lines, will arise in the midst of Holland's meadows. A bright display of strong colors will introduce a festive note; colors of red-gold bricks, colors of flags gaily floating in the breezy summer air, colors of an abundance of flowers around and in the buildings.

Above all, it will be modern. Mr. Wils considers the Olympic games—revived not so many years ago—a modern phenomenon. The style of the Olympic city must, consequently, have no reminiscences of antiquity. Modern building materials, application of modern techniques, modern conveniences, are the requirements to be fulfilled.

Ornamentation will be sober; the symbols of the Olympic games—five intertwined rings, representing the five continents of the earth united in peaceful competition—will be applied at all positions of importance. This symbol will be found on the Marathon gate, at the entrance of the main

stadium, to be opened only for the Marathon winner; on the monument to be erected to the late Baron van Tuyll, formerly president of the Olympic Committee; also on the tall tower facing the van Tuyll monument, a tower of concrete and glass about 50 meters in height, on the top of which in daytime a column of smoke and during the night a column of fire will proclaim widely around that the 1928 Olympiad is in active progress and on several other places of equal interest.

The main stadium will be an impressive building in ferro-concrete covered by bricks, offering room for at least 40,000 spectators. Ten thousand wooden piles must be driven in Holland's unstable soil in order to bear this mass for which 7600 cubic meters of cement will be used. In parentheses it may be stated that the level of all the 130 acres must be raised to become suitable for being built upon. About two months ago the first train of 16 wagon loads, each containing five tons of sand from the dunes, arrived at the Olympic site, at the Amstelveenseweg. Since that date, every five minutes, day and night, uninterruptedly, such a train of 80 tons has arrived there. And this will go on with the same speed during the next two years! An instance, indeed, more eloquent than many words, of the closely overlooking the East side of the stadium is flanked by two buildings, the one a fencing hall, 30 by 70 meters, and the other a hall for indoor athletics, with a capacity of 3000 visitors. Further east is the Van Tuyll Square, an open space, about the same size as the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Further to the north one finds the cricket field, next to 10 tennis courts and the separate tennis stadium where 7000 spectators may witness the matches on the

Let us return to the stadium. Mr. Wils guarantees that from every point the events in the arena will easily be visible. Broad staircases 10 meters wide will lead to the tribunes. There will be large restaurants, dressing rooms, reception rooms, offices for officials, etc. The press are allowed special advantages. They will have their own balcony, containing 600 seats and desks, closely overlooking the arena, where the finals of competition take place; they will have spacious accommodations for telegraphing, telephoning, writing, etc. Inside the stadium will be built a bicycle track of ferro-concrete, 500 meters long. This will be one of the best in Europe, furnished with all the newest improvements and safeguards.

By September of the current year this velodrome will be completed. Inside this velodrome are the running tracks, and in the center comes the football field. The east side of the stadium is flanked by two buildings, the one a fencing hall, 30 by 70 meters, and the other a hall for indoor athletics, with a capacity of 3000 visitors. Further east is the Van Tuyll Square, an open space, about the same size as the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Further to the north one finds the cricket field, next to 10 tennis courts and the separate tennis stadium where 7000 spectators may witness the matches on the

three center courts. The eastern part of the Olympic city is formed by the Olympic village, where more than a thousand athletes will find simple but comfortable lodgings in wooden cottages, each consisting of a big living room, two large bedrooms for six persons each, a bathroom and a kitchen.

In the immediate vicinity of this village a small stadium is designed, offering an easy opportunity for the inhabitants of the village for training, etc. South of the village is a huge park for 400 motorcars and busses, and for the numerous bicycles of the Dutch.

The swimming stadium will be constructed in the southwest part of the city, on the large canal connecting the city with Amsterdam and the lake district of South Holland. Two sanding harbors will be appreciated by those loving water sports. Among the important buildings must not be forgotten the exhibition hall where pictures, sculptures, and architectural designs connected with sports will be shown. This hall is placed between the cricket field and the tennis courts. The city being placed at the end of the Amstelveenseweg, is within easy reach of the Central Station by street cars, while wide roads will make congestion of automobile traffic impossible.

For this huge work, Mr. Wils made no fewer than 1200 drawings. A calm, cheerful man, who never seems too busy to help, and in addition an all-round sportsman who has made a thorough study of architecture in connection with sports, Mr. Wils seems specially equipped for this kind of a job. In 1923 he published a book, in collaboration with Mr. Scharro, "Gebouwen en Terreinen voor Olympische Spelen" (buildings and grounds for Olympic Games). This publication created so great an interest that it was translated into German, while at present a French edition is being prepared.

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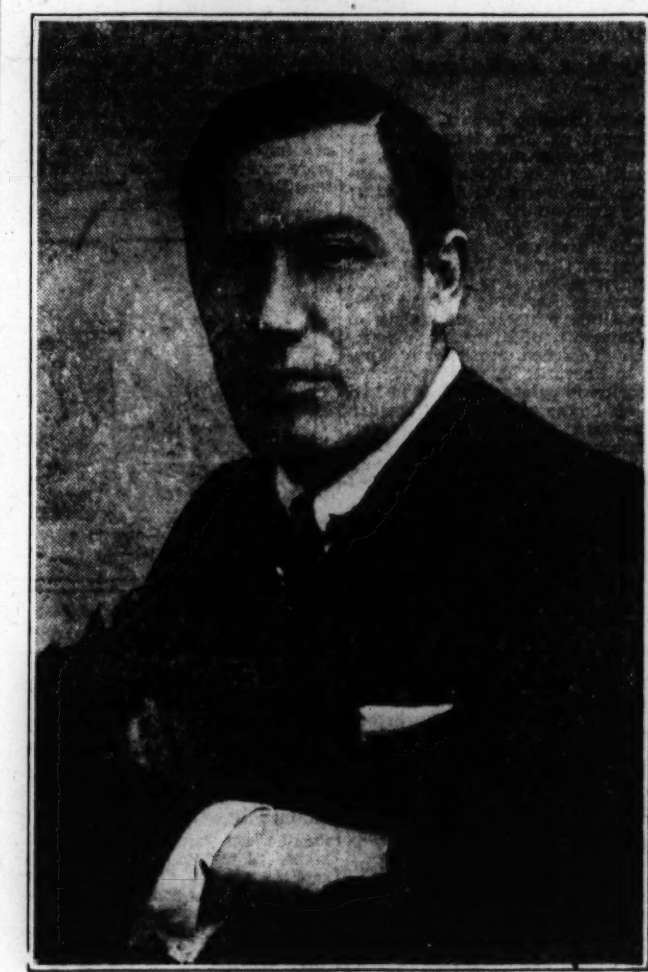
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JAN WILS



Photograph by Elster, The Hague  
 The Architect of the 1928 Olympic City.

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## Richard Strauss in

His New Vienna Villa

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)

—The German composer, Richard Strauss, is well settled at work in his newly built, permanent home in Vienna.

Richard Strauss' connection with Vienna dates back about two decades. In 1905 Strauss met Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the poet. The result of that meeting with the young Viennese poet, who had already made a name with some of his best work, was the highly successful collaboration of poet and composer in the following Strauss works: "Elektra," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Ariadne auf Naxos," "Die Frau Ohne Schatten," and "Josephslegende."

Strauss was not satisfied with his old apartment in the Mozart Platz; frame and cars seethed past, creative

work was difficult. He, therefore, commissioned a Viennese architect, Michael Rosenhauer, to find a suitable site in Vienna for the erection of a villa.

It was decided to build in the beautiful grounds of the baroque, Belvedere. The site belongs to the Austrian Government, and Strauss was given a plot in this garden, which formerly belonged to the Archduke Ferdinand, of something like 4000 quadraters on a yearly lease at a moderate sum. For this service Strauss presented the Austrian Government with the original manuscript of "Der Rosenkavalier."

The architect has avoided any suspicion of modernity in building this villa. It does not bear the stamp of newness, as the roof is composed of small, dull red tiles. The windows, through which the composer can gaze out across Vienna to the distant hills upon which Beethoven used to wander, are relieved of any severity by decorative bars, which give a certain romantic aspect to the house. The problem of making it fit harmoniously into the old background of baroque palace and gardens has been solved.

The furniture is all old, solid and comfortable. For many years Strauss has carefully selected these pieces, and now they are playing their part. Goblets, the windows, the walls, and glittering crystal clusters shimmer from the ceilings. Recently the writing table in the work room has been covered with the manuscript of his new opera, "The Egyptian Helena," a work which will not be finished for another year.

Schmitz Soloist at Hollywood Bowl

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (Special Correspondence)—The second week of the Hollywood Bowl orchestral concerts conducted by Emil Oberhoffer was distinguished by the playing of Rachmaninoff's E minor symphony in a shortened version, the introduction of John Alden Carpenter's Concertino for piano by E.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Athens in English Poetry

Over far Salamis and Athens gleaming,  
Drowning the sea and city in one  
d-c-p pool,  
The poet saw the sunset, and sighed  
for the vanishing of what has  
been fair.

wrote Landor.

In those pale olive grounds all  
voices cease,  
And from afar dust fills the paths  
of Greece.

DEEPER - ROOTED than we  
know or care to recognize is  
our inheritance from ancient  
Greece, and of all Greece, the little  
town of Athens. Dreams, vi-  
sions, does that word Greece compel,  
even in days beset with all the re-  
finements of invention, with the last  
title of luxury such as would have  
caused the ancients to beat their  
staves upon the ground in wonder;  
dreams, visions of a rarer, clearer  
earth, and of mountains more lovely  
and seas more deeply adventurous;  
of waters so rich an azure that they  
astonish themselves, turning to un-  
tainted snow upon the rocks of au-  
tumn shores; of towers and pillars,  
shining and serene in a blue unshim-  
mered air; of the Parthenon, rose-  
gold and October color against a  
pink Hymettus; of "flower-fringed  
legend" and Naxos story, "half as  
old as time."

But more than visions, more than  
fancy, thoughts, memories behind  
the little forms of our daily world,  
things stored deep in our lives, views  
almost forgotten, half-effaced, ideals  
but barely framed and images be-  
yond the fingers' tips—all those  
things that are so inadequately  
summed in that suggestive phrase,  
"the heritage of Greece."

Their poets, as each rolls out on  
the screen of history, have striven to  
recover and express in immortal  
phrase these glories. "There has, in-  
deed, scarcely been an age which has  
not added its meed to the tribute of  
praise and which has not, in some  
sort, labored to recapture what it  
could of the everlasting fire of  
Hellas."

One of the earliest and the finest  
tributes in English poetry was paid  
by Milton in "Paradise Regained,"  
where in Book III the devil, having  
taken the protagonist to the summit  
whence he showed him "all the king-  
doms of the world," pointed at last  
to Athens:

Athen, the eye of Greece, mother of  
arts,  
And eloquence, native to famous wits  
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,  
City or suburban, sweet walks and  
shades.

See there the olive grove of Academe.  
Plato's retirement, where the Attic  
bird

Trills her thick-warbled notes the  
summer long,  
There flowery hill Hymettus, with the  
sound  
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft in-  
vites  
To studious musing.

Throughout the seventeenth and  
eighteenth centuries classical things

assumed larger and larger import,  
until, the spirit almost gone, the  
letter and outward show reached  
such unreasonable proportions that  
scholars walked the boards of a  
plaster scene of their own making.  
With the Romantic Revival, paradox  
as it may seem, the interest in Hel-  
lenic things was revived. The awak-  
ening of Greece from its

Heavy slumber and illusive dreams,  
and the arising—in the general re-  
birth of the thought of Liberty  
throughout Europe—of "the sons of  
Pallas" to throw off the Turkish do-  
minion, roused answering enthusi-  
asm in England, and a new zest and  
wonder for her unsurpassable past.

Climé of the unforgotten brave!  
wrote Byron.

Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy  
ground:  
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar  
mould  
But one vast realm of wonder spreads  
around,  
And all the muse's tales seem truly  
told.

Till the sense aches with gazing to  
behold  
The scenes our earliest dreams have  
dwelt upon:  
Each hill and dale, each deepening  
glade,  
Defies the power which crushed thy  
temples gone:

Age shakes Athena's towers, but  
spares gray Marathon.  
Shelley, with a higher and a purer  
idealism, saw, clearer than Byron  
could, the true meaning of the Hel-  
lenic heritage.

"Let there be Light," said Liberty,  
he wrote—

And, like sunrise from the sea,  
Athens arose! Around her born,  
Shone like mountains in the morn.  
Glorious states.

Elsewhere he gloried over her as

a city such as vision  
Builds from the purple crags and  
silver towers  
Of battlemented cloud, as in de-  
rision  
Of kingliest masonry; the ocean-  
floors  
Pave it; the evening sky pavilions it;  
Its portals are inhabited  
By thunder-zoned winds, each  
head  
Within its cloudy wings with sun-  
fire garlanded.

But to him Athens was more than  
a city of dream, more even than a  
glorious past; she stood for an ideal  
which no torrent of time could  
sweep away, nor neglect of man ef-  
face. Hers was a glory that could  
never pass away, because "based on  
the crystalline sea of thought." He  
looked always, with the eye of a  
prophet, not, like Byron, on her  
"shattered splendor" and "moulder-  
ing shrines," but on her inward life  
and joy still active in the conscious-  
ness of mankind and to burst again,  
like a sunrise, on the world at the  
first call.

Another Athens shall arise  
And to remoter time  
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,  
The splendour of its prime.

Of Shelley's successors, the great  
classicist, Landor, saw as clearly as  
Byron, the owls and serpents among  
her ruins, and sighed for what he  
but imperfectly saw, her imperish-  
able legacy.

Other tributes there are and must  
be, but in our own age rarer and less  
unreserved, most enthusiastic, if less  
considered, are those of James Elroy  
Flecker, who lived on the wooded  
shores of Athens' own blue Mediter-  
ranean.

Though I was born a Londoner,  
And bred in Gloucestershire,  
I walked in Hellas years ago  
With friends in white attire.

But he is not content with the ac-  
cumulation of her autumn relics.  
Lover of Greece, is this the richest  
store  
You bring us—withered leaves and  
dried roses,  
And broken vases widowed of their  
vine?

He is her lover and historian, and  
records that in her courts was  
rooted and blossomed the morning-  
bloom of Liberty.

So from Time's tempestuous dawn  
Freedom's splendour burst and  
shone:  
Thermopylae and Marathon  
Caught like mountains beacon-  
lighted

The springing fire.  
And not only is Athens a noble  
ruin or a glorious heritage, but to  
Flecker she is something abiding,  
an augury and a promise.

If Greece must be  
A wreck, yet shall its fragments  
reassemble  
And hold themselves again impre-  
gnably

In a diviner climate,  
To Amphion's music, on some cape  
sublime  
Which towers above the idle foam  
of time.

A. A. L. S.

July

Beneath the full midsummer heat  
Are stocks of golden garnered  
wheat;  
Are billows of unripe oats, grey-  
green;  
Are armies of corn blades, trenchant,  
keen,  
The kildeer flutes his mournful  
cries,  
The hawk in charmed circle flies,  
Berries ripen beneath the leaves,  
And warm and still are the musky  
eyes.

The moon shines bright in the cloud-  
less sky,  
The crickets sing—and the night  
birds cry!

—Sara Andrew Shafer, in "The  
White-Paper Garden."

## Desert Bargaining

One incident was Said's shopping.  
He used the modern method of ad-  
vertising but without placards, with-  
out noise, just the word through the  
neighborhood like a wave running up  
a sandy beach. He advertised for  
eggs and every little while an Arab  
would steal up to the cook-tent and  
produce from some recess beneath  
his burrows, one, two, or three eggs.  
He would hand them across the bar-  
ricade of boxes and have crumpled  
bits of paper handed back. It was  
always a silent transaction, so unlike  
the usual business methods of the  
Arabs that it partook of mystery. A  
chicken arrived in the same way, and  
occasional handfuls of onions, a few  
carrots, a bunch of parsley. . . .

It occurred to me that I might  
use the same method of acquiring  
some of the native jewelry which I  
had long desired. I suggested that  
Ramdan advise. He did so as a  
matter of course, inquiring only  
whether jewelry should be brought  
to us or we would go to it. We elected  
to go to it, and presently were in-  
formed that the exhibit was ready.

In the coolness of afternoon we  
traversed the half mile of glittering  
sand between our tents and the rose-  
orange wall of Ouargla. Outside the  
main rampart we entered an oblong  
plaza surrounded by low buildings  
which had to do with France, and  
then passed through a gate into the  
market. The streets were the usual  
narrow, dirty alleys. There were  
arcways across them, and sudden  
picturesque corners, and a well or  
two, and the round, plumed tops of  
palms casting spots of unexpected  
shade. . . .

We passed into small dark rooms  
like caves, with beaten down earth  
floors, and into a courtyard, some  
twelve feet square, open to the sky  
from which other black caves led.  
The earth in the courtyard was not  
bright like the desert but a blackish  
grey. . . . It was hard to sit down  
to us or we would go to it. We elected  
to go to it, and presently were in-  
formed that the exhibit was ready.

The old woman in the black haik  
who had an almost black face so thin  
that her nose looked like an eagle's  
beak, brought a dingy bit of cloth in  
which the jewelry, gathered from the  
neighborhood, was wrapped. Her  
claw-like hands unfolded it on the  
rug, and before us lay a glistening  
pile of silver and great chunks of  
deep-red coral. A youth came and  
set on the rug to do the bargaining,  
during which two young girls also  
appeared. . . . The bargaining was  
a slow process, and the moment  
came when the courtyard was no  
longer to be borne and we devastated  
Ramdan by paying too much. He  
mourned over this all the way home  
and always thereafter whenever  
jewelry was mentioned.

Out into the blessed sunshine!—  
Edna Brush Perkins, in "A Red Car-  
pet on the Sahara."



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## An Old Westmoreland Gallery

## The Dye-pots of Midsummer

The pastel shades of spring  
brighten almost perceptibly into a  
more insistent color scheme. Those  
delicate reticences of tint and tone  
engage but for a moment before they  
merge into the dominant green hue  
of June. With the coming of July  
one may begin to watch for that  
peculiar joy of midsummer. Midsum-  
mer it is that spreads her fields with  
an endless variety of marvelous fab-  
rics done in a profusion of gorgeous  
colors. From her steaming dye-pots  
come the brilliant yellows, oranges,  
all the reds, from flame to magenta,  
and all the purples, from magenta to  
blue, that leap up unabashed and  
gay to greet the sun's fiercest rays.  
Not only is she the unequalled dyer,  
but a cunning artificer, a rare  
weaver and spinner as well, and a  
master of pattern without compare.  
What a sense of harmony, of contrast,  
of accent!

Look from the high hill, down on  
the gay checkerboard of cultivated  
fields, and see how day by day the  
pattern is brought out by the golden  
sun. The ripening crops, green gold,  
yellow gold, red gold, played one  
against another. There is that low  
meadow, left to itself for who shall  
say how long, and surrounded on  
three sides by tall bushes. Its soil  
is damp and cool, and has borne an  
abundant harvest of weeds uninter-  
esting in their dusty greens. Some  
morning you will find it transformed  
into a charming Persian carpet with  
large bunches of purple flowers  
held together by a delicate tracery  
of small white and yellow blooms.

That stony field that grew but a  
sparse crop of grass, not worth the  
cutting, shows now a lovely Indian  
print in orange, red and yellow, with  
sharp accents of black, on a back-  
ground of grayish white, picked out  
with dull green. The erstwhile sil-  
very green of the marsh under the  
touch of midsummer will change to  
a small fascinating pattern in reds,  
orange and yellow green, wonderful  
for untold years, so poignant is the  
color impression.

Midsummer is assuredly no nig-  
gard, but bestows her color bounty  
with a prodigal hand. Nowhere does  
she stint her matchless dyes or her  
priceless threads of gold, but the  
poorest little field is clothed in royal  
robes. By the way, with her royal  
color is clearly not purple, for that  
she scatters lavishly, but pure bright  
red, which she uses with wonderful  
discretion for her finest effects—  
effects so telling as to catch the be-  
holder's breath. A single note of this  
pure color glimpsed down the dusky  
sun-flecked tunnel of trees arching  
over a brook will live in the memory  
for untold years, so poignant is the  
color impression.

Like a good weaver, she does not  
neglect her corners, but displays

there her most charming ingenuity,  
her most adroit use of pattern. Little  
nooks that have been forgotten by  
the earlier months are pranked out  
in her best colors, put together with  
the utmost naïveté. She has also the  
true Oriental feeling for a border,  
intriguing the eye from point to  
point by a stimulating rhythm, and  
no two borders are ever alike. The  
borders of country roads are her  
special delight. Many times they  
are of veritable cloth of gold, in-  
riched with many jewels of the  
dye's art, mile after mile of splen-  
dor for the wayfarer to revel in.

Every day is a fresh revelation of  
beauty as the season advances. She  
covers the tiny ponds with a dam-  
ask in yellow and green, and the  
larger ones with one in green and  
white, with here and there the ver-  
iest hint of blue background, the  
floral design in both cases being  
especially lovely.

Every stone wall has a wealth of  
embroidery bestowed upon it, not in  
any set stitch, but skillfully wrought  
of harmonizing or contrasting colors,  
and such is the wealth of imagina-  
tion, and no two inches are identical.

She often throws her colors to-  
gether with a reckless disregard of  
more man-made rules, but always  
the eye, that final arbiter, is satis-  
fied. Does it demand an offset, a bal-  
ance to all those vibrant flame-like  
hues, she supplies it with splashes  
of serene blue, akin to her own  
skies. Does the sand glare beat too  
sharply, with what tenderness does  
she lay upon it restful patches of  
gray-purple, or softest gray green  
mingled with violet blue.

The wonder of midsummer!

Gone the frugality of earlier days.  
The reticence, the shrinking ways  
Of dubious Spring; but blithe and  
bold.

Bright Summer stints not of her  
gold—  
Her magic dyes, but with an open  
hand  
Pours out her splendors on the land.  
And nooks and corners that have  
lain  
Forgot, may flaunt it with the shin-  
ing grain.

## Cezanne

Our door was shut to the noonday  
We could not see him.  
We might not have heard him  
either—  
resting, dozing, dreaming pleasantly.  
But his step was tremendous—  
as mountains on the march?

He was no man who passed.  
But a great faithful horse  
dragging a load  
up the hill.

—Alfred Kreymborg, in "Mush-  
rooms."

## UNDOUBTEDLY the most de-

corative architectural feature  
of many of the old farmhouses  
of the English Lake country is the  
open wooden gallery or balcony  
which resembles those of Norway  
and Switzerland. Stairways and pas-  
sages were troublesome things to  
build. A simple solution of the dif-  
ficulty was to build the open ladder  
or step-reached gallery from which  
the sleeping apartments could be  
entered. Frequently these galleries  
were used for seasoning peat when  
that fuel was in general use. There  
is still living an old lady who re-  
members the first cart of coal being  
brought to Hawkshead. In those  
days the women, and indeed the men  
also, on wet days and in the eve-  
nings, carded and spun the wool for  
their own use; and when the weather  
was warm and the days long it was  
a pleasant change to forsake the  
kitchen to work on the galleries.

The picture portrays a shepherd  
shearing his sheep protected from  
the rain by one of these galleries.

## The Scissor-Man

The beat of feet comes up the street.  
The vagrant tramp of a rover's feet—  
It nears, it nears, as Dan appears,  
As Dan the scissor-man appears!

He bears a pack upon his back.  
A novel manner of knapsack!  
And as he nears, with nod and swing,  
The laughing children following.

You catch a fragment of his song—  
A bit of rhythm borne along  
Upon the wind that wanders by.  
A fond wayfarer of the sky:

"Scissors to grind! Scissors to  
grind!"  
The echoes reach before, behind.

Now a window's opened wide,  
Now a curtain's thrust aside,  
And now a little lady waves  
Her dusting-cloth—and ends his  
staves.

He faces toward her quizzically:  
"Scissors to grind today?" asks he.  
She nods and holds aloft a pair  
Of scissors to his saucy stare.

He smiles. "Now I must work,  
alack!"  
He muses and unstraps his pack.  
The children gather in a ring;  
They crowd about, they laugh, they  
sing:

"Dan, Dan, the scissor-man,  
Sharpens things the best he can!"  
—H. Thompson Rich, in "I Come  
Singing."

## Punting

Once you are safely ensconced on  
the cushions in the bottom of the  
punt, and another is doing the poling,  
then the glories of the two rivers that  
wed at Oxford are yours. You may  
go up or down; if it is up, then you  
have the choice to make of two en-  
ticing waterways, the Cherwell or  
the Isis. Should you choose the Cher-  
well, you have the country at once, wood-  
lands and meadows. You go under  
the shadow of Magdalen Bridge and  
into the elms of "Mesopotamia"; the  
boughs overhead make the river a  
cathedral aisle, and the sun slants  
down in shafts of green and gold  
through the leafy windows of the  
trees. It is always very quiet, very  
much dedicated to dreams, this wind-  
ing stream here. Now and then the  
white towers of colleges show  
through the openings in the green,  
the deer of Magdalen Park may gaze  
at you with stony eyes as you pass.  
So you go up along Addison's Walk,  
over the rollers, skirting the emerald  
paradise of Parson's Pleasure . . .

and you are come into a  
world that palpitates with the  
golden haze that buttercups send  
up into the sky from English  
meadows. Sunlight and shade, open  
fields and groves of trees, all the  
way into the hills of Banbury of the  
huns. The Cher is a river of  
indolence, an idler's Elysium.

The main river, the Isis, also has  
its pleasures. After one has passed  
the . . . gas works, one comes into  
the wide reaches of Port Meadow—  
the common of Oxford citizens for a  
thousand years, where the geese of  
the good burgesses cross the grass.  
Houseboats with lace curtains and  
geraniums at the windows and a  
wise man or two at the door to get  
into talk with such things one finds  
here. And after Port Meadow the  
river becomes eloquent with the  
towers of great elms and with the  
flocks of wild, white swans. It  
washes the bow of fair Rosamund  
at the crumbling stone and ivy of  
Godstow. . . . And farther up still,  
above the hanging woodlands of  
Wytham, is the Eynsham toll-bridge,  
where by the deers of that immortal  
tyrant George III a pram pays as  
much as a motor-truck to cross be-  
cause of the fact of its four wheels.

It is here that the boatman enters  
into a quiet complete where sleepy  
trees hold up the drowsy summer  
clouds and herons stand moaning in  
the whispering reeds. So one can  
travel in the best of the ways of trav-  
elling and prolong his Odyssey to  
the point where the two daughters  
of the Isis join the river, the sedgy  
Windrush of the name that is music  
and the "perfect Evenlode."

"A lovely river, all alone.  
She lingers in the hills and holds  
A hundred little towns of stone,  
Forgotten in the western woods."

Or one can wander the other way  
downstream from Oxford to Nune-  
ham Park, where "capability"  
Brown, prince of artificers of the  
artificial eighteenth century, who saw  
a stream merely as an excuse for an  
elaborate bridge, or made a stream  
where none flowed before. . . . has  
built his monument of landscape  
gardening. Farther on the spires of  
. . . Abingdon flow on the river; and,  
beyond, in labyrinthine backwaters  
where cows stand knee-deep in  
watercresses, checkerboards of col-  
ored fields are spread out, the great  
of Shinodun, the key-hill of the  
upper Thames valley, with its ram-  
parted slopes and dark crown of  
trees. . . .

But whichever way one goes, the  
waterways are ways to peace. Jam  
and cheese await one and . . . many  
an inn. And the old beauty of run-  
ning water, and the young beauty of  
friends—Robert P. Tristram Coffin,  
in "Book of Crowns and Cottages."

White Jade

Little lady, quaintly made  
From a moonlit bit of jade,  
Was it in the realm of dream,  
In some far, Lethargic stream,  
That you plucked that lotus there,  
Fretted in your chiseled hair?

White as snowfall falling down  
Is the whiteness of your gown.  
White as mist from breathless lips  
To your taper finger-tips.  
Not the faintest emerald tint  
Here or there. No verdant hint  
Mars your purity and grace,  
Or the wanness of your face.

With your tiny hands clasped so,  
Patient little curio,  
You are like a moonbeam strayed  
From the lovely land of Jade!

—Caresse Crosby, in "Graven  
Images."

The Dawn Miracle

The most impressive moment of  
the day here in the Catskills is the  
rising of the sun. From my cot on  
the porch I see the first flash of his  
coming. Before that I see his rays  
glint here and there through the  
forest trees which give a name to  
the mountain crest. The dawn comes  
very gently. I am usually watching  
for it. . . . I gradually become con-  
scious of a faint luminousness in the  
eastern sky. This slowly increases  
and changes to a deep saffron, and  
then in eight or ten minutes that  
fades into a light, bluish tint—the  
gold turns to silver. . . . The sky,  
just at the point where the sun is to  
appear, begins to glow again, as if the  
silver were getting warm. . . . One  
realizes in these few seconds how  
rapidly the old earth turns on its axis.

You witness the miracle of the transi-  
tion of the dawn into day. The day  
is born in a twinkling. . . . It is the  
critical moment of the day. You ac-  
tually see the earth turning.

Later in the day one does not no-  
tice the sun climbing the heavens.  
The sun does not impress one, be-  
cause he is usually enveloped in  
vapors. His day's work is done and  
he goes to his rest veiled and sub-  
dued.—John Burroughs, in Harper's  
Magazine.

Cloud Swans

Great cloud swans  
Sail the blue lake  
Of the sky.  
At times they shake  
The water  
From their wings,  
Again they shed  
Their feathers,  
Soft and white.

—Rosalie S. Jacoby, in "Poems."

## Selectivity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE power of selection and re-  
jection is marvelously illus-  
trated by the radio. Now, after  
some years of experimentation, it all  
seems very simple. By the turning  
of a knob or two a child can select  
the station he wishes and eliminate  
all others. He may thus hear a voice  
thousands of miles away without the  
slightest interference from interven-  
ing sounds. All this is possible be-  
cause of strict obedience to law on  
the part of the inventors, the manu-  
facturers, and all others concerned.  
Possibly no invention or discovery  
has demanded greater exactness.

The accumulated offerings of the  
ages are so rich and varied that  
great selectivity is required in order  
not to become confused. One could  
not possibly read all the good books,  
hear all the good music, see all the  
interesting places; yet it is always  
possible to choose good, always pos-  
sible to reject what is not worth  
while. But even the ability or taste  
to choose what is humanly excellent  
may not bring real peace and satis-  
faction. Indeed, these can come only  
by recourse to the spiritual and per-  
manent. As a matter of fact, it is  
possible to maintain inner peace and  
satisfaction amid outwardly discord-  
ant conditions, when one has learned  
to detect the spiritual reality under-  
lying all things.

Whittier's beautiful hymn pro-  
claims this ever-present possibility:

"Through the harsh noises of our  
day,  
A low sweet prelude finds its way:  
Through clouds of doubt, and  
creeds of fear,  
A light is breaking calm and clear."

How we may become conscious of  
the sweet refrain of spiritual reality  
is made plain in the teachings of  
Christian Science. Thinking and liv-  
ing in obedience to spiritual law,  
to divine Principle, infinite Love, God,  
is the only way. By barring the  
mind to evil suggestions, by refus-  
ing to yield to temptation, by recog-  
nizing spiritual good as the only  
reality, we become conscious of the  
grand harmonies of Life. Christ  
Jesus said, "My sheep hear my  
voice, and I know them, and they  
follow me." To follow Christ, Truth,  
is to obey God, divine Principle, the  
Father of us all.

Though we may not be able to  
shut out the discordant noises en-  
tirely, we can keep our ear so alert  
to the voice of Truth that these can-  
not disturb us. On page 306 of the

Talking Back

No one who called at Phillips  
Brooks' house was ever told that the  
master of the house was out when  
he was in. That was a rule laid  
down by Doctor Brooks: a maid was  
not to peep herself for her mas-  
ter's comfort or convenience. There-  
fore, when I was told that Doctor  
Brooks was out, I knew he was out.  
I was told that he was out, and I  
had a chance to look around the library  
and into the books. The rector's  
faithful housekeeper said I might  
when I repeated what Wendell Phil-  
lips had told me of the interest that  
was to be found in her master's  
books. I did not tell her of the  
Phillips' advice to "borrow" a  
couple of books. I reserved that bit  
of information for the rector of  
Trinity when he came in, an hour  
later.

"Oh! did he?" laughingly said  
Doctor Brooks. "That is nice ad-  
vice for a man to give a boy. I am  
surprised at Wendell Phillips. He  
needs a little talk; a ministerial  
visit. And have you followed his  
shameless advice?" smilingly asked  
the huge man as he towered above  
me. "No?" And I think of the op-  
portunity you had, too. Well I am  
glad you had such respect for my  
dumb friends. For they are my  
friends, each one of them." He con-  
tinued, as he looked fondly at the  
filled shelves. "Yes, I know them all,  
and love each for its own sake. Take  
this one, for instance. It is a pocket  
edition of the Bible. Why? Because  
we are the best of friends: we have  
traveled miles together—all over the  
world, as a matter of fact. It knows  
me in all my moods, and responds to  
each, no matter how irritable I am.  
Yes, it is pretty much like me. I like  
to have my books speak to me, and  
I like to talk back to them."

"Take my Bible, here," he contin-  
ued, as he took up an old and much-  
worn copy of the Book. "I have a  
number of copies of the Great Book;  
one copy I preach from; another I  
minister from; but this is my own  
personal copy, and into it I talk and  
talk. See how I talk," and he opened  
the Book and showed interlarded  
pages full of comments in his hand-  
writing. "There's where St. Paul and  
I had an argument one day. Yes, it  
was a long argument, and I don't  
know now who won," he added smil-  
ingly. "But then, no one ever wins  
in an argument, anyway, do you think  
so?"—Edward W. Bok, in "America,  
Give Me a Chance!"

Cloud Swans

Great cloud swans  
Sail the blue lake  
Of the sky.  
At times they shake  
The water  
From their wings,  
Again they shed  
Their feathers,  
Soft and white.

—Rosalie S. Jacoby, in "Poems."

Christian Science textbook, "Science  
and Health with Key to the Scrip-  
tures," Mrs. Eddy holds out this  
comfort. She says, "Undisturbed  
amid the jarring testimony of the  
material senses, Science, still en-  
throned, is unfolding to mortals the  
immutable, harmonious, divine Prin-  
ciple,—is unfolding Life and the uni-  
verse, ever present and eternal."

Existence itself is one grand har-  
mony when understood spiritually.  
Each one of God's children is in ac-  
cord with Him, obedient to divine  
Principle, and consequently in har-  
monious relationship with his fel-  
lows. This great fact of being will  
become more and more apparent as  
each one demonstrates his spiritual  
sonship, manifesting Godlike qual-  
ities. As in ensemble singing each  
one by following his own part cor-  
rectly increases the beauty and rich-  
ness of the harmony, so in life's  
music by filling the measures of life  
correctly, righteously, each one adds  
to the general good.



# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Red Sparks on the Mountain

By MABEL S. MERRILL

ALISTER GRAY, standing in the garden with his field glasses to his eyes, was scanning the rough, rocky slopes of the big hill known as the "mountain." The young Grays were always looking for discoveries up there on those wild slopes which seemed all the wilder because they rose from a tangle of outlying town streets. His sister, Hazel, also equipped with glasses, called out joyfully:

"I can see one or two red sparks flashing about in the trees up there. Birds as red as fire all over can't be anything but scarlet tanagers, can they, Alister? And they wouldn't have nested here or they wouldn't be around at midsummer."

Alister nodded. "Usually they come early, hang around a few days and then leave us. This is a real discovery to tell to the Junior Naturalist Club," he added, eagerly.

"What about going up there right away to make sure we're not mistaken?"

"Of course," agreed Hazel, picking up her bird notebook which she had left on a garden bench.

"Wait a minute," cried their small sister, Robin, who was on her knees by the garden pool trying to coax her pet turtle to walk up a bit of board, "Karel's coming."

Karel Brines News

Karel Howard was their boy neighbor from the little old house that stood on the lowest shelf of the big hillside. They had heard his violin all the morning from the open door up there, but it was seldom that he could join them in a forenoon expedition. It was his practice time.

He was waving a newspaper at them as he came leaping over the wall at the foot of the garden.

"Look!" he cried, "here's a funny thing. This paper has a picture of Bear Lodge up on our mountain. It doesn't say so, but you can see for yourself. And the article that goes with the picture is all about some birds up there that are red all over."

"Scarlet tanagers?" put in Hazel. "We were just going up to get a look at them. Are you coming?"

"All right, but look here! The fellow who wrote this article—if he is a fellow—makes out that he lives up there in the bushes by Bear Lodge. He keeps telling about his house and being waked up in the morning by squirrels running over his roof."

"He is just trying to be funny!" pronounced Alister. "Nobody but a crow could have a house at Bear Lodge. Somebody must be making visits up there, though, probably to spy on the birds. Let's find out."

Bear Lodge

It was a rough scramble up to that part of the hill where Bear Lodge rose like a wall. In front of the ledge was a big hollow overflowing with bushes and heaped with rocks, an almost impassable place. But nothing like that could stop the Grays when they were on a bird hunt.

Robin, who had listened wide-eyed to the talk about a house at Bear Lodge, kept looking around as they beat their way through and through the jungle of trees and bushes. But there was nothing to be seen among the rock heaps and the idea of a house was absurd. Alister and Hazel by diligent use of eyes and field glasses soon made out what they had come to find: two "red sparks" flitting about in the leafy wilderness overhead.

Karel, who had never seen a scarlet tanager before, was excited and eager. Up to this time he had been interested only in singing birds whose songs he could learn to imitate on his violin. He had a rare gift for that.

"I didn't suppose we had any such birds in these parts," he said. "They are just the color of a scarlet wood lily, and with black satin trimmings besides."

Scarlet Tanagers

They watched the beautiful birds for some time, and then suddenly Hazel discovered something surprising in the depths of the jungle. It was a camp stool set before an easel and carefully sheltered by an old umbrella. On the easel was a painting of two beautiful scarlet tanagers sitting on a green bough. The birds were so lifelike that Robin drew back the hand she had put out to touch them. "Seems as if they might fly away," she whispered.

"Leave them alone anyhow," advised Alister quickly. "The paint looks hardly dry, and they might not be very far off. I should think."

They began silently to search the jungle all over again. Somehow, they had a feeling that they must be quiet about it. They discovered nothing but a slender twisting path that wormed its way around the outer edge but ended mysteriously at a big thicket of bushes growing close against the ledge. Why should anybody have made a path that led only to a bunch of bushes?

"See here," Alister spoke in a hushed voice. "I've just thought of something. We must look out where we go. There's an old quarry hole in all these weeds and vines."

He was standing at that moment waist-deep in a broken mass of ferns, and he jumped straight up in the air when a voice, seemingly from right under his feet, said: "Hello, up there!"

"Hello yourself!" returned Alister after a pause. "Where are you?"

"Well," answered the voice, "it's been a secret up to now but I'm in the quarry hole. And take care you don't tumble in yourself. You must be on the very edge though I can't see you."

Poking about cautiously in front of him, Alister soon discovered the edge of the old pit so concealed by vines and bushes that they might easily have walked into it unawares. The boy looking down spied a face looking up, a man's face. The hole was not very deep but it was walled on all sides by smooth rock, slippery and wet. At the bottom there was a black pool of water, on the edge of which the man sat with his legs drawn up rather uncomfortably. But he seemed not at all disturbed and the little dog cuddled in the crook

as they came running up. He pointed to their bird glasses stacked under a tree with Hazel's businesslike hand notebook on top. They had forgotten them in their haste.

The way Hazel pounced on the heap made an answer to the question unnecessary but she nodded.

"Then," went on the man, eyeing them keenly, "you must be interested in birds."

The girl laughed and her eyes twinkled. "A little. My brother is president of the Junior Naturalists and I belong to two bird clubs besides."

"In that case," said the man, getting up with a bound, "I must introduce myself. I'm Arnold Carrier, curator of the State Museum at Chelsea and what made me so stand-offish with you is the way I'm pestered in my work sometimes by children who follow me around just out of curiosity and frighten all the birds away."

"Come on and have luncheon with me," he said. "I don't need to keep my house a secret from young folks like you."

He led them away by that puzzling little path which ended at the big thicket. Then putting aside a hanging tangle of vines, he opened a rude door into a one-room cabin built of poles with boughs over them. The inside of the thicket had been cut out so carefully that the overhanging boughs completely concealed the hiding place. There were vine-hung openings to let in sufficient light and air. The ledge formed the back wall of the "house."

"Ever see a better bird blind than that?" asked their new friend, "I often spend the night here. That little old stove can make chocolate and cook bacon for my friends. Only this is the first time I've entertained anyone here except the squirrels and chickadees."

"Oh," breathed Robin as she followed him in, "so there is a house at Bear Lodge and I call it the nicest one in town!"

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## Chief Lone Bear



Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Was, During a Visit to Los Angeles, Formally Adopted by a Tribe of Arapahoes Indians. He is Here Shown in His New Ceremonial War Bonnet as "Lone Bear."

## Our Friends, the Books

IT'S all very disappointing," said Mary to herself, as she curled up on the cushioned window-seat and looked out across the garden to the flowers, smiling so contentedly in the warm July sun, with the bees humming in and out among them and the cheerful whir of the lawnmower above the garden. His reward, if so it may be termed, was the realization that each day he did his best in the way he knew. No father can leave a richer heritage than this. No son can do better than to cherish and preserve, as Robert Lincoln did, the gift which he shared with all the people whose his distinguished father loved.

Message From Indian Tribes

One hundred and y members of the Columbia River Historical Expedition, whose membership includes writers, historians, engineers and officials, recently met at Fort Union, Mont., where they took part in a unique and interesting ceremony.

Twelve tribes of full-blooded Indians, who but 50 years ago were still bitter enemies, had gathered there, and, as if by magic, the expedition met within the circle of their peace.

Gen. Hugh Scott addressed the Indians—first through an interpreter and then in the picturesque sign language which they all understand and which is almost "understandable" to a white man—and then the chiefs made reply. Chief Muskrat of the Assiniboines and Sioux sent a message to the American people when he said:

"Brothers and sisters, you all know that we Indians lived on this land of the continent and you came from across the ocean. You wanted my land and are living on it today. You want us to take your ways. We have as you see for ourselves. But in all things let us be true. Don't fool us."

Then dramatically Chief Drags Wolf of the Arikara and Mandan

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Register, Pacific Military Academy, CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

## Current Events

The Oregon Trail

SOME of you may have read about Ezra Meeker, the grand old pioneer, who 74 years ago followed the Oregon Trail, trekking with his young bride from Ohio to Washington Territory, and who two years ago flew back to Ohio in an airplane. Ezra Meeker is now in his ninety-sixth year, but once more he is setting out on the Oregon Trail, this time with a motor camping outfit.

The pioneer's concern is to preserve the history of the Trail, and his purpose is to sell memorial coins for a fund to mark it with fitting monuments and tablets.

What a tale of toil, of courage and endurance, of enterprise and romance belongs to the Oregon Trail! And Ezra Meeker, gentle but courageous, is a living witness to it. Did any of the Indians, the trappers, the early pioneers, who 74 years ago passed over the Trail, dream that one of their number would one day retrace those hundreds of weary miles in a few hours, flying like a bird in the blue? Ezra Meeker has lived to prove that facts are often stranger than fiction.

Robert Todd Lincoln

Another link with the past was with us until last Monday, when news came of the passing of Robert Todd Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Lincoln. Robert Todd Lincoln was a lawyer of ability and standing. He served as Secretary of War in the Cabinets of President Garfield and President Arthur, and was later Minister to Great Britain. He was also associated in an official capacity with large industrial concerns.

Of the President's son an editorial in this newspaper said:

"Perhaps the son of the Emancipator knew, better than any other person who has survived that time of stress and disaster, the simple process by which a patient and unselfish man rises above the sordid and embroiling bitterness which surrounds him, to point the way of release. He knew, no doubt, that the story which is Lincoln's is not the reflection of any selfish glorification. Abraham Lincoln never realized that he had achieved greatness. His reward, if so it may be termed, was the realization that each day he did his best in the way he knew. No father can leave a richer heritage than this. No son can do better than to cherish and preserve, as Robert Lincoln did, the gift which he shared with all the people whose his distinguished father loved."

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## Butterflies

The Seven Wonders of Their Life Story

THE first wonder of the butterfly is its extraordinary skill as a botanist, and this is all the more remarkable because its botanical knowledge is of use chiefly to others. The grown-up butterfly is an artist that needs nothing to do with the identification of plants for its own sake, for the simple reason that it is quite unable to eat. With its long, slender proboscis it sips sweet nectar from any flower that offers it in the right way, and cares not whether the plant itself be poisonous or healthful. Nectar is always sweet and delicious to insect palates, and always wholesome too, and that is all the butterfly needs to know—for its own sake.

Yet on the very first day that it flutters along the hedgerows it can identify with absolute certainty the species of plants which its caterpillar has been feeding on for some time, and on those plants and none other will it elect to lay its eggs.

The second wonder is the caterpillar's cleverness in hiding its body from enemies of which it cannot possibly have gained for itself any knowledge. Sometimes, for example, it will make itself so very much like a twig in appearance that it is next to impossible to tell at a glance whether it is really a caterpillar, or whether it is only a piece of dry wood.

More wonderful still are the caterpillars which alter their appearance according to the plant on which they are feeding, in every case making themselves as little conspicuous as possible. Thus when the caterpillars of the wormwood bug feed on the white flowers of the mayweed, they paint themselves white to match, but when feeding on the yellow ragwort, they turn yellow and they even don reddish-purple when their time is spent on the flowers of the showy knapweed.

The third wonder is the caterpillar's ability to change its color and pattern in a moment. Thus when the caterpillars of the wormwood bug feed on the white flowers of the mayweed, they paint themselves white to match, but when feeding on the yellow ragwort, they turn yellow and they even don reddish-purple when their time is spent on the flowers of the showy knapweed.

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STOCK MARKET  
CONTINUES IN  
UPWARD SURGEAdvance in General Motors  
Causes General Buying  
of Industrials

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Bullish demonstrations were continued with increased vigor at the opening of the stock market today in response to reports of heavy mid-summer business and expanding earnings. General Motors again was the feature of the initial gains, mounting 3 points to a new record of 129 1/2. The advance was followed by a 1 to 4 points in United States Steel, United States Cast Iron Pipe, Loose-Wiles Blauvelt and Conglomerate.

With speculative enthusiasm fanned by the spectacular advance in General Motors and other leaders to new heights, the upward movement gathered momentum in the subsequent dealings. United States Steel sold within a point of the previous high, and most of the industrials made correspondingly good showings, reflecting the extraordinary summer prosperity of the general feature.

General Motors Feature  
Motors, already fortified by a satisfactory half-year began to anticipate increased sales through the introduction of new models after Aug. 1. Among the popular specialties which established new high records were Texas Gulf Sulphur, Case Threshing Machine and Hercules Powder. Rail shares moved forward slowly, despite predictions that the June net of class one roads would exceed \$100,000,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with French francs and demand sterling virtually unchanged. Prospects of a material distribution to stockholders, either in the form of extra stock or cash dividends, stimulated buying of General Motors on a huge scale, raising the stock 3 1/2 points more than nine points before noon.

Du Pont scored a similar gain but both reacted slightly on profit-taking. Buying orders were widely distributed throughout the rest of the list and the volume of trading was the heaviest in several weeks.

Bond Prices Uneven  
Price movements in today's bond dealings, comprising an equal division of advances and declines, gave no real indication of the market's general trend. Several prominent railroad and industrial issues followed the upward movement of stock prices, but foreign obligations were weakened by profit-taking.

Investment interest was centered mainly on the day's new offerings which totaled more than \$20,000,000. These included a \$10,000,000 issue for the Silesian-American Corporation, one of \$14,500,000 for the Central Power and Light Company and one of \$4,000,000 for the Central Carbonate Corporation. Most of these were readily subscribed.

Among the trading features which attracted attention were substantial advances in Western Pacific, "Katy" and Gulf Coast railroad bonds, a recovery of railroad stocks, and a renewed demand for Republic Steel 5 1/2s, International Paper 5s and International Mercantile Marine 5 1/2s.

French, Belgian and Mexican obligations were slightly lower.

AM. PUBLIC SERVICE  
PREFERRED OFFERING

Old Colony Corporation and Edward B. Smith & Co. have purchased and are offering a block of cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock of the American Public Service Company. The company, controlled by Middle West Utilities Company, through subsidiaries, serves 132 communities in Eastern Oklahoma and central and eastern Texas.

From calendar year 1918 to May 31, 1926, the company's gross revenues show an increase of 410 per cent. Net income available for dividends and reserves for the year ended May 31, 1926, were 2.2 times annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock of the company. The company is offering the stock at \$97 a share and accrued dividends to yield about 7.22 per cent.

WHEAT PRICES  
HIGHER TODAY

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Wheat made quick early returns in price today as a result of unexpected firmness of Liverpool quotations, less favorable weather reports from the west and much reduced estimates of the probable Canadian yield.

Opening 1/4¢ higher, the wheat market held steady on a basis of cash and soon scored a material fresh gain. Corn was firm, oats easy, and provisions inclined to sag, corn starting unchanged to 1/2¢ higher and subsequently rising all around.

Today's opening prices were: Wheat, July 14 1/2, September 14 1/2, December 14 1/2. Corn, September 4 1/2, December 4 1/2. Oats, September 4 1/2, December 4 1/2.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, July 29.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are: Cash, 1,000,000,000; Loans, 1,000,000,000; Deposits, 1,000,000,000; Total, 1,000,000,000.

## PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

On July 1 stockholders of Pennsylvania Railroad numbered 141,968, compared with 141,968 in June 1, a decrease of 221. June was the first month to show a decrease since January, and made the net decrease in the first half of 1928, compared with July 1, 1927, stockholders showed a decrease of 221.

## COCA-COLA COMPANY PROFITS

Coca-Cola Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1928, profit of \$2,377,440, after taxes and depreciation charges, but before federal taxes, compared with \$1,728,907 in the preceding quarter and \$1,622,000 in the second quarter of 1927. Profit for the first half of 1928, \$4,546,667, compared with \$3,350,907 in the first half of 1927.

## NEW PHILLIPS PETROLEUM WELLS

During the last week Phillips Petroleum Company completed 141 wells in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, which have combined initial production of 3,000 barrels a day. Phillips net production after all reductions, now exceeds 50,000 barrels a day. Gross production exceeds 60,000 barrels a day. The larger companies in reporting production.

## ANN ARBOR SURPLUS

Ann Arbor surplus of \$113,277 after taxes and charges for the six months ended June 30, 1928, compared with \$113,277 in the preceding quarter and \$113,277 in the second quarter of 1927. Surplus for the first half of 1928, \$226,554, compared with \$226,554 in the first half of 1927.

## ST. PAUL INCOME

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul reports for six months ended June 30, 1928, net income of \$1,171,977, compared with \$1,171,977 in the preceding quarter and \$1,171,977 in the second quarter of 1927.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

		Last		Low July 26		High July 26		Low July 26		High July 26	
300 Abitibi	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
300 Adams Ex.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
300 Air Red.	122	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
300 Alax Rub.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
300 Am. Can.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
300 Am. Int'l	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
300 Am. L.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
300 Am. M.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
300 Am. N.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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300 Am. X.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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## POLISH MARSHAL EXPLAINS ACTS

**WARSAW** (Special Correspondence)—An insight into the motives which prompted Marshal Pilsudski to force President Wojciechowski's resignation during the coup d'état in Poland was given by the Marshal in a recent address to a number of Polish deputies and senators. Marshal Pilsudski's speech, which was

made on the invitation of the Prime Minister, Dr. Bartel, was listened to by representatives of all the Polish political parties, with the exception of the National Democratic Party.

The Marshal said it was his wish to share with the members present his personal views in the existing

I shall not enter into a discussion of the actual events in May. I de-

decided about them myself, in accord, with my own conscience and I see no need to give an explanation. The chief reason for the present state of things in Poland, that there is misery and interior and exterior weakness, is the result of dishon-

esty which has been practiced with impunity. Above all, there has reigned in Poland the interest of individuals and parties, untrammelled abuses and crime.

The rebirth of the state was not followed by a rebirth of the soul of the nation. When I returned from imprisonment in Magdeburg I could command authority like no other in Poland, but, believing in the rebirth of the nation, I did not wish to reign

by force and gave my authority into the hands of the Constituent Parliament which was summoned by me. I need not have summoned it, but the nation was not reborn. Unworthiness and dishonesty reigned unbridled. In one particular only

the nation was reborn, that is as regards personal courage and devotion to the state in time of war. Thanks to that, I was able to bring the war to a victorious end. In all other spheres I was unable to find any regeneration—constant personal and social disaster, a strange, cold

and party disputes, a strange reign of unworthiness, and a sort of insolent, scandalous preponderance of corrupt elements. Depravity increased in Poland and democratic liberties were abused.

everything and parties in Poland increased so much that they became unintelligible for the nation as a whole. All this was directed against everyone who represented the state. These representatives of the state were three: myself as Chief of State, whose life was made intolerable by

continuous abuse, calumny, and the most impudent imputations. I did not succumb only because I am stronger than you all. The second representative was assassinated and the moral perpetrators of his murder were ununished. The third suc-

**Mr. Wojciechowski Powerless**  
When I was for the last time in the Belvedere Palace with Mr. Wojciechowski I was sorry for him.

He was bent and aged under the influence of the Diet and Senate. When I tried to persuade him not to yield to party influences, he answered he would like to oppose the parties, but felt powerless to do otherwise. In such conditions are

placed those whom Poland chooses as its representatives.

Conditions were such that it might have been impossible to ask you to come to a National Assembly, mocking at you all, but I wish to see if Poland can still be

governed without a stick. I don't want to exert any pressure, but I warn you that the Diet and Senate are institutions that are the most hated by the community. Let us have one more trial. There will be no pressure. No physical force will be used against you. I have, now

will weigh upon you. I have guaranteed the free election of the President, and I will keep my word. But I warn you, don't enter into any party negotiations with the candidate for the Presidency. This candidate must stand above parties, he must represent the whole peo-

he must represent the whole nation, otherwise I shall not defend the Diet and Senate if it comes to the authority of the street. But in Poland no man may govern under the terrorism of scoundrels, and I oppose this form of government.

**Too Much Privilege.**  
The Diet and Senate have an over-measure of privileges, and those who are called upon to govern ought to have greater rights. Parliament should take a rest and give the governing body the opportunity of

being responsible for what they execute. Let the President form the Government, but without party pressure; that is his right. Do what you like with my candidature. I am ashamed of nothing since I am not ashamed of my own conscience.

I am indifferent as to how many votes I receive. Two, a hundred or two hundred—I lay no stress on the election of myself. Choose whom you like, but seek a candidate who is nonpartisan and worthy of his high position.

If you don't act so, I see a dark future before you, as well as before myself, for I don't want to govern with the stick. Government by the stick has disgusted me in the states that partitioned us. In my order to the army I said that in taking

over a weak and almost moribund state, we yielded it to the citizens regenerated and capable of living. What have you done with that state? You have made it an object of ridicule.

At present the Government is making considerable preparations.

I fear, however, that after the election of the President all may go as before. I fear the Diet may want to remain, and it is necessary you should dissolve for some time, for something new must arise. Let the President for a certain time be

without the burden of the Diet and Senate. Give him liberty to create a government, and to begin the work for which the Government will be responsible before the Diet.

I should not like to be blamed for not finishing the task I have

My program is to diminish corruption and to open the road for honesty. I am waiting, and I assure you I shall not change. We must rise above party interests and give

the state and those chosen to govern  
time to breathe. The elected must  
have honor above the desire to make  
money. I repeat again that I shall  
not change. I shall catch thieves.  
Reflect on this.

St. Louis Southwestern reports for the six months ended June 30 surplus \$604,-62 after taxes and charges, equal, after allowing for 5 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to 58 cents a share earned on outstanding 163,561 shares common. This compares with \$423.434.

76 cents a share, in the first six months of 1925.







## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## NEW YORK

**Jamestown**  
(Continued)  
28 MAIN STREET  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**McHouse Burnett**  
The Clothes Shop for Women  
308 MAIN STREET  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

**NELSON'S STORE**  
of SPECIALTY SHOPS  
Women's and Misses Ready-to-Wear  
Silks, Wash Goods, Linens and  
Accessories  
THE M. R. NELSON  
DRY GOODS COMPANY  
308-108-110 East 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.  
The Store That Gives Most of the Best  
for the Least

**WADE BROTHERS**  
Fine Shoes and Hosiery  
308 Main Street

**Kenmore**  
Outing Time  
Get our suggestions for pic-  
nic lunches and remember  
**CANADA DRY**  
Irwin's Grocery  
2729 Delaware Ave.

**WECKERLE'S**  
FILL MILK  
Taste the Difference  
STANLEY  
DRY GOODS CORP.  
2844-2846 Delaware Ave. Tel. 6677

**"Try NEUSTADTER First"**  
Dry Goods Men's and Boys' Furnishings  
Rubbers, Artyes  
2786 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2345

**HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.**  
A Good Place to Buy Furniture  
2806 Delaware Ave. Riverside 1281  
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

**Better Meats**  
**HARRY J. GALLE**  
13 Markets  
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1709

**SPEIDEL'S BAKERY**  
2804 Delaware Avenue  
Pure Baked Goods  
Fresh Daily

**Kenmore-Tonawanda**  
**STANLEY**  
DRY GOODS CORP.  
21-25 Niagara St. Tonawanda 1232-R

**LONG ISLAND**  
**Far Rockaway**  
Lamp Shades Draperies

**JEROME**  
Interior Decorator  
1922 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway  
Cushions Free Instruction

**Say it with Flowers**  
**DALSIMER, Florist**  
1350 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Telephone 6709 P. R.

**Flushing**  
**The Pillow House**  
165 Broadway

announces a Pillow Sale during the month  
of August. This offering is unique in that  
the pillows are of the highest quality, most  
thoughtfully planned and yet offered at ex-  
tremely low prices. It is a unique, artistic  
shop, in fact, the private home of two de-  
corators, to which you are cordially invited.

**FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.**—\$2500 cash and  
\$100 a month buys built home in North  
Broadway section; four corner bedrooms, tiled  
bath, extra lavatory, vacuum heat, fireplace,  
screened, decorated, shade trees, garage,  
sewers; five blocks to Broadway station; 60  
trains daily; three blocks to school; other  
houses Flushing to Great Neck from \$15,000  
to \$25,000 or built to your plans.  
LEROY D. RANDALL, 40 North 25th St.  
Phone 6242

**E. A. Ready, Inc.**  
**JEWELER**  
90 Main Street Flushing, N. Y.

**V. V. Salted Nuts**  
Always Fresh  
and Simply Delicious  
331 Broadway, Flushing  
Telephone Flushing 3257

**Hempstead**  
**Semi-Annual Clearance**  
Women's Shoes  
All Our \$5 to \$8 values  
\$3.85 and \$4.79  
**BERKELEY SHOES**  
30 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

**Richmond Hill**  
**HENRY BAHRENBURG**  
Rich. Hill 4250-4251  
115-119 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.  
**QUALITY MEATS**

**Woodmere**  
**Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
8 Irving Place Tel. Cedarhurst 222

**Mount Vernon**  
**CLARE BELLE**  
Wash. Days  
Luncheon 11:30  
Dinner 1:30  
Cottage Ave., Phone 211 C. 1295

## NEW YORK

**Mount Vernon**  
(Continued)  
**The Kaplan**  
**Markets**  
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Mr. Vernon, N. Y.  
43 South Fourth Avenue  
471 South Fifth Avenue  
Bronxville, N. Y.  
70 Pondfield Road

**LIKNU**  
**GROVES**  
Magic Clothes

**H. J. Brathwaite**  
The Stanley B. Kirk Company  
Real Estate—Insurance  
9 Cray Ave. Oak 2425, Fairbanks 2922

**VERNON**  
**HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.**  
15 West Third Street  
Laundry work, all descriptions. Prices con-  
siderate with work produced and service  
rendered.

**The Progressive Valet**  
Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing  
113 Prospect Avenue  
Phone Oakwood 9200-9201

**MISS MARIE SCHEIER**  
Permanent Waving Shampooing  
Manicuring  
12 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9095

**Lily Cleaners and Dyers**  
Formerly Universal Cleaners and Dyers  
45 E. 2nd Street  
DEX SCHILLINGER, Proprietor  
Phone Oakwood 9081

**PHILIP MILLER**  
Tuxedo Service  
Mount Vernon, New York

**VICTORY SHOE REPAIRING**  
AND SHINE PARLOR  
205 So. 4th Ave. D. De BELLIIS

**MME. E. BLAND**  
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloth  
and Gowns  
29 South 4th Avenue

**FRED C. ROSCHER**  
Staple  
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## EDITORIALS

There are certainly few lands in which a more remarkable change has come over the political situation in the past few years than India. It seems only yesterday when the vast population of that immense country, under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's personality and appeal, was seething with enthusiasm for immediate self-government and for a turning away from Western civilization itself, and when it seemed doubtful whether the British authorities could prevent a total collapse of order and government. Today that movement seems to have almost entirely disappeared and to have been replaced by feuds between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in all parts of the country.

## Changing India

The phenomenon is not at all difficult to understand. It is an illustration of the old distinction between the letter and the spirit, theory and practice, talk and demonstration. The idea of self-determination, a perfectly true idea, gripped the peoples of Eastern Europe and Asia, peoples who had had no experience of democracy, to an extraordinary degree during the Great War. They aspired to get rid of the authority of the Western peoples in every shape and form, and to take over the complete control of their own affairs without delay. This in itself was a natural and entirely laudable ambition. But it was only a practicable ambition if they were able to manifest those qualities of understanding and self-control and administrative ability which are indispensable to self-government in practice.

Democracy requires that there should be an electorate which is sufficiently educated to be able to follow public affairs intelligently, which is sufficiently awakened morally to be able to resist the cruder appeals to passion and self-interest, and to elect representatives who will act with honesty and wisdom in their conduct of its affairs, and which is sufficiently public-spirited to be able to prevent minorities or adventurers from seizing power by force or fraud, for their own private ends. In the sphere of government, as in all else in human affairs, there is a striking difference between democracy as an ideal and democracy realized in practice, between the inside and the outside of the cup.

Two things have combined to change the situation in India. In the first place, when the Swarajists abandoned their full program of complete non-cooperation with the Government and entered the legislatures, they found that self-government did not mean making fine and noble speeches but rather assuming the arduous responsibility of administration, and as often as not explaining to their followers that the millennium they had promised so glibly on the platform was either out of reach or attainable only by very much heavier taxation. In other words, that the heaven of self-determination could not be reached by any primrose path but only by the strait and narrow highway of self-sacrifice, self-abnegation, and self-control.

In the second place, practical experience of the elections which are necessary for self-government brought home to the Muhammadans that, numbering as they do only 70,000,000 as against some 220,000,000 Hindus, they were bound to permanent inferiority to the Hindus in a democratic India. This has filled them with alarm, for religion is still the real dividing line in India, and the Muhammadans, who ruled India before the advent of the British, regard themselves as the superior and more efficient race.

There is, however, no reason for depression about the future of India. This sort of stirring up, rather than the sweet-sounding phrases of the earlier agitation, is the real prelude to India's advance. India cannot attain to its vision of self-government so long as it is in bondage to the idolatry, the despotism of the Brahmin, the intolerance of caste, which grip it today. The events and sufferings of the last few years are loosening the grip of traditional beliefs upon its people every hour and thereby preparing the way for new and nobler ideas in politics no less than in sociology and religion. The failure of the democratic movement may seem at the moment like reaction. History will probably prove that it led to the laying of those moral foundations upon which the real self-government of the Indian people could alone be built.

Erected on the scholarly foundation of the national institution of learning, the public library movement in the Latin-American countries has progressed so quietly that very little is known beyond the respective borders of the southern republics regarding to how great an extent free reading of this nature is influencing the cultural development of the people.

## The Public Library in Latin America

National libraries, as such, in Latin America have an honorable history. But while the date of the first Spanish-American library is difficult to determine, it is certain that collections of books existed in the Western Hemisphere long before the end of the sixteenth century. An Argentine historian, in fact, claims that "the oldest library in America" was that of the University of Cordoba, established ten years after the foundation of Buenos Aires by Juan de Garay in 1580. But assuming that libraries were an essential feature of all the early universities, Mexico takes precedence with her university, established in 1561, to be followed two years later by the Universidad de San Marcos of Peru. In fact, the first city in America that had a printing press was Mexico City, and the first book printed in the entire continent of America was printed in the Mexican capital in 1539.

With the emancipation of the Spanish-American colonies in 1810, the necessity of providing the people with new means of reading

and information was not overlooked by the statesmen who molded the young nations. After the formation of the National Library of Argentina, which was founded in 1810, the similar institutions of Chile, Uruguay and Peru followed in quick succession.

It was not until as late as 1908 that a new era of library progress was inaugurated in Argentina with the foundation of the Asocacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios, an organization the aims of which correspond, on general lines, to the aims of the American Library Association. The circulating system, however, which, after all, is the true expression of the public library in its widest sense, is only slowly making its way in the Southern Hemisphere. In this direction the Brazilian National Library is understood to stand first, with Chile second. The public libraries of Brazil have undergone a tremendous change during the last fifteen years. As for the National Library, its catalogues are considered to be the most complete in Latin America.

While it is evident that as yet there is a great difference between the public library system as it is known in the United States and that of the southern nations, most praiseworthy efforts are being made as rapidly as possible to learn from what the sister republic of the north has accomplished in making good reading available to the public. Señor Augusto Eyquem of the National Library of Chile declares that the introduction of library schools in his country is the great present need.

"We need the kind help of the American libraries, librarians and library schools," he wrote recently in the Pan-American Bulletin. "This help could be extended in two principal ways. First, establishing scholarships for Latin-American students; second, giving temporary positions in large public libraries to Latin-American librarians." And Señor Eyquem adds that such students and librarians should be carefully selected in competitive examinations by the respective governments. Cataloguing, classification and circulation would be the particular phases of library work to receive the attention of those who would be given the opportunity of studying library methods in the United States.

Perhaps none of the Latin-American countries are doing more at present to encourage the public library movement than is Mexico. Here library schools have shown their great usefulness. Hundreds of small public libraries are scattered throughout the country. The administration of President Calles since its inception has bent every effort to raise the standard of national culture, and in sending a number of students to the United States to study library methods and making them applicable to Mexican conditions, the foundation is being laid for a co-operation as valuable as any diplomatic intercourse.

At what, in the opinion of many careful and conservative students of the subject, may prove to be the point of extreme cost, for the time being at least, of building construction in the United States, investors in such enterprises, as well as their agents and advisors, seem to have paused long enough to make a careful appraisal of the probable value of their holdings. It is a well-known fact that many of the larger and costlier building projects carried on in American cities during recent years, including both office buildings and apartment houses, have been financed quite generally by individual investors through their purchases of bonds and other evidences of debt, secured, of course, by first mortgages on the property thus improved.

## Appraising Building Investments

These loans, as they in fact are, have been made with the voluntary, or at least tacit, approval of those whose savings or earnings have thus been applied, and not so frequently as formerly through banks. The financial undertaking involved in the purchase of a site and the erection of a building where the total cost runs into the millions involves processes designed to meet the need in each individual case. This has resulted, in projects of large proportions, in the organization of many promoting or financing companies, and more often, probably, in the selection of some established concern as fiscal agent. Undertakings which require this form of treatment are those involving the investment of sums larger than can legally be loaned by building associations and co-operative banks under the laws of most of the states of the Union.

Thus while it may be assumed that established houses, with reputations of which they are justly proud, at least nominally stand between their customers and probable loss through the failure of borrowers to repay the sums advanced to them with interest, there is not always this assumed guarantee on the part of independent financing or promotion companies. It is because of this, and also because of what seems to be a growing apprehension that there may be, sooner or later, a recession from the present extremely high-cost levels for both land and buildings, that it has been deemed wise to survey the situation, with a view of ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the actual status of individual investments in such enterprises as have been completed, as well as in those projected.

There was recently issued, by the American Construction Council, with headquarters in New York, an illuminating and somewhat exhaustive report, prepared by that organization's better building committee. Dealing with a subject which, it is declared, intimately concerns everyone, the investor, the owner, manufacturer, designer, employer, laborer, renter and rate-payer, it attempts, first of all, to appraise the whole situation in an effort to ascertain the soundness of financing of this character, especially for the benefit of those who buy building securities. It finds, as one important fact, that following what it terms a short-lived building boom, the acute building shortage has passed. Hence it follows that the return of normal conditions makes structures of inferior quality an increasingly heavy liability. It is observed that "the public must be most cautious about the kind of construction on which, and the concerns to

whom it lends its money for building investment."

It is not the intention of the committee, or of the council itself, so far as it is possible to judge, to discourage the prudent investment of money in preferred enterprises. But the word of caution offered is both wise and timely. There must come a period of readjustment in the building industry. It may not be that values, now more or less inflated, will recede suddenly, but it seems almost certain that the upward trend has reached and passed its apex. Conservative investment and cautious buying will, in due time, bring about that reasonable and satisfactory stability which is the best guarantee of safety.

Recently there appeared in the public prints two reassuring and important statements by men in high official positions and widely separated by distance.

## The Foundation of National Faith

In England, Sir Thomas Inskip, Member of Parliament, is quoted as having declared: "We neglect the Bible at our peril. It is the chart and compass without which the path of any man or any nation is a perilous and disastrous adventure." A few days later, speaking at a community meeting held by civic organizations of the Calumet region of Illinois and Indiana, near Crown Point, in the latter State, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Coolidge's Cabinet, urged upon the American people the wisdom of clinging steadfastly to that faith which they have inherited, and that veneration for the Bible which has been the basis of national character and national steadfastness. He declared that he did not regard seriously the assertion that the people are beginning to lose the fruits of Christian experience and Christian teaching, that they are losing their faith in immortality, and that they are ceasing to venerate the Bible. "It is probable," he declared, "that there never was an age when more people believed in religion than believe in it today."

Surely there never was a time when what might be termed practical Christianity was more generally exemplified than in this day and age. If this is true, it cannot be feared that the fruits of Christian experience and Christian teaching are being lost. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another," is the teaching which has done much toward lifting the thoughts of men above sordid selfishness. The fruits of this teaching are everywhere apparent. Gradually this precept, exemplified in daily practice, will leaven the lump of discord and redeem the world.

To the careless and indifferent it may seem that the trend of popular thought and appreciation is away from rather than in the direction of a clearer realization of the truths which are the basis of the Christian faith and the foundation upon which rests those institutions marking national and individual progress. But this is patently a misconception. It requires no close analysis to disclose the fact that at every point along the way we are guided and reassured by those enduring landmarks, those beacons, which, throughout all the ages, have shown unmistakably the way of progress and realization.

The English statesman and leader pauses to remind his friends that they must not lose their bearings in times of discouragement and trial. The chart and compass which saves from disaster is available now. The American Labor Secretary, in close touch with the masses, finds reassuring promise in the fact that the people retain an abiding faith in Christianity.

## Editorial Notes

Impressive is but a poor word wherewith to convey an idea of the special American supplement of the South Pacific Mail, published in Valparaiso, Chile, South America, and put out in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States. With a magnificent picture of President Coolidge upon its cover and with a table of contents that covers many subjects of extraordinary interest, this supplement does the greatest credit to the publication that fathered it. "Only those with a superficial knowledge of the history of British colonial expansion and its concomitants can claim to be surprised at the remarkable development of the United States of America during the last one hundred and fifty years," says the leading editorial in this issue, which asks in its final paragraph, "What of the future? And this is the vision that it sees of the day shortly to dawn."

A country of enormous natural resources, a steadily increasing population, a complicated network of financial interests in the Latin territories of the Southern continent would point to a golden age. Let it be so. Let the grim nightmare of political controversy never impede her progress to maturity, or national ambition diminish her contribution to the welfare of humanity. One hundred and fifty years have told their story, so with our hearty congratulations on the glories of yesterday we look for the dawn of an equally glorious tomorrow.

It is really marvelous how much time and effort are expended in some quarters to "beat" the prohibition law, but it has remained for a Chicago concern to outturn all competitors for ingenuity in this direction. Under an innocent enough looking letterhead there comes a communication addressing the reader as "Dear Friend," and stating that it brings "good news concerning your cellar." It urges its recipient to read the reverse side "carefully," this word being capitalized, and promises free samples which do "not place you under the slightest obligation." On the reverse side is a skillfully worded advertisement of "pure juices of wine grapes which are pressed and kegged for us in one of the most famous wineries in California." It is here, however, that one appreciates the injunction to read "carefully" what is so glowingly set forth, for "it is necessary to keep the juices in a very cool place to prevent alcoholic fermentation." A deduction that is inevitable follows from the fact that presumably but very few purchasers would be in the position to keep these products "at a temperature of less than thirty degrees Fahrenheit."

## Over the Roof of Europe

SOON the whole world will be on the move across the peaks. During the months from June till September the mountains of central Europe are stormed by a throng of tourists eager to conquer these snow-bound heights which in winter, cold and lonely have defied the world of men. With the melting of the snows the unapproachableness of the mountains is lost. Alpine roses and the blue gentian cover the upland meadows, and the tinkle of cowbells seems far removed from the forbidding chill of December.

Armed with a map, the ways are never hard to find. The red and white or blue and white signs on the tree trunks point the direction every few yards, and even when you have passed the tree line, a slash of color on some convenient boulder keeps you on the track.

Once, indeed, in the region of the Dolomites our map did fail us. We had done a hard day's walking. The low road had been dusty and hot, the upward climb, a veritable stony way, and only visions of a warm meal and a bed spurred us on. When at last the summit was reached there was only a mass of stones where once the hotel had been, as marked in our map, and the most cramped of Alpine huts with even its floor space rented out for the night. The prospect was none too rosy. To go back seemed undignified, so we determined to risk finding similar conditions in the new but about one hour further on.

With the night shadows creeping slowly over the narrow pathway, it was not without misgivings that we started on this unknown way.

A few yards further down the slope we were brought up sharply. Rolled across the pathway in great coils, there seemed to be miles of barbed wire which, hastily thrown together, lay hurried anywhere, everywhere, its rusty spikes threatening the unwary walker. And as we wound our way downhill there were the old dugouts, too, derelict places now, tucked away in unseen corners with fallen roofs and broken spars littering the entrances.

Striking a match, we peered inside one of these homes that had so often echoed to the sound of guns and the whisper of human voices. There was no sound now, save for the drip, drip of water, low and eerie in that strange silence.

And outside the last glimmer of day faded. The moon rose. It seemed at our feet as we stood where peak after peak faded into the far distance, quite literally on the roof of Europe. And how still it was, how overwhelmingly still among the clouds, out of sight of human habitation.

The second hut, too, was full, the floor space entirely occupied. Must it be a digout after all? It was already late, and we were turning to go when a voice hailed us again: "If you wait a little we shall see what we can do."

A few minutes later we were shown into a tiny bedroom. There were only two beds and we were three, yet no one minded that the beds were narrow and the night air cold about us. It would have been colder in a moist dugout, and when the next morning we awoke at sunrise with a sea of mist below us we felt that a night in the open above the clouds might have been a very uncertain pleasure.

H. F. D.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

AMONG the monuments of antiquity which will shortly be freed from the encumbrances round them is the Mausoleum of Augustus, which today forms the principal concert hall of the city. Nothing has been left of this marvelous structure to testify to the primitive magnificence of the building, and a comparison between its remains and the judicious restoration made by Hülsen will enable one to get an idea of the way in which this monument has been ravaged and destroyed, first by the Goths under Alaric and later during the wars waged among the Roman nobles and their followers. The Augustus, as it is now called, will, however, be isolated, and its interior will be rearranged in a way fitting to a concert hall. The Mausoleum was erected by Augustus, the first Emperor of Rome. At its entrance stood two obelisks, which are now respectively opposite the Quirinal Palace and the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore.

Before beginning the restoration work in the interior of the Augustus the architects determined to explore carefully the various chambers, in the hope of finding some further clue as to the persons who were interred in the Mausoleum. Three subterranean rooms were opened, and after a few days' research an unexpected and highly important discovery was made. Together with fine fragments of stone and stucco work, there came to light a fragment of a first century epitaph dedicated to an emperor. The fragment, of which only the first letters are extant, reads as follows: Imp N. Caesaris Pontif. Trib. Impe. Co. Pat. There was no doubt that the fragment referred to a dedication tablet in memory of an emperor, but the problem which has since engaged the attention of archaeologists is the completion of the second name beginning with the letter N, as there were two emperors, Nero and Nerva, to whom it might apply. Professor Giglioli, an eminent archaeologist, is of the opinion that the tablet refers to the latter.

It is the custom in Italy as soon as a town grows sufficiently important, both as regards its area and its population, to annex to it the surrounding communes or suburbs. Milan and Genoa are the two cities that have been enlarged in this way, and as a result of the annexation of the near and industrious communes, Milan has become the largest city in Italy. The turn of Venice has now come and the Queen of the Adriatic has been given jurisdiction over the mainland town of Mestre and five other communes. Henceforth visitors to the island town will find themselves in Venice proper before crossing the famous railway bridge constructed by Austria seventy years ago and linking Venice to the Italian peninsula. The bridge will no longer link two separate and independent centers, but will be simply regarded as one of the many bridges which unite the small islands forming that beautiful city. It is considered that this territorial extension of Venice is the first step toward the widening of the bridge according to the plans which have lately been discussed.

The question of an opera house really worthy of Rome has formed the object of keen discussion in both the artistic and political circles during the past twenty years, and opinions have been divided as to the extent of the national support that was needed to make Rome one of the most important musical centers in the world. Instead of building a new theater, as was at first contemplated, the Fascist Government has preferred to purchase the Costanzi Theater, the leading opera house in Rome, so that a few weeks ago the contract was signed and the beautiful theater has passed into the hands of the government of the city. The steps taken by the Government to settle this problem have been warmly approved, and Romans are confidently expecting the announcement of the artistic program which will be performed during the next winter season. The present director of the Costanzi Theater, Signora Emma Carelli, who for many years has the management of the opera house, will retire, but her connection with the theater will be long remembered by opera-goers in the capital. She did her best to give every season artistic performances of the popular opera, and every year she produced some new opera of young Italian composers.

The formation of a semi-governmental general Italian petroleum company, with a capital of 100,000,000 lire, of which 60,000,000 have been contributed by the state, is a sign that Italy is determined to achieve independence.

## Adventuring in America

WHEN lazy lawns began to grow long under the trees on our lawn they seemed to point toward unseen beauties which we might find by adventuring. Therefore, we started, not for somewhere, but for anywhere, so long as it gave us a new experience with the natural beauties of the countryside.

The car was not so new or so expensive that we were afraid to leave the main highways, nor were we after "mileage." Hence, when a little road beckoned into thick woods, a little road with grass growing between the stony wheel tracks, we answered the call and left the crowded way, expecting to find that we were on a journey to a wood lot or possibly a camp by an inland river.

The trees met overhead and clasped hands in friendly greeting; a tiny rivulet answered in a silvery song of happiness; the shadows were not lazy any more, but were forever changing places and dancing gleefully to the music of the breeze in the branches above.

In five minutes we were entirely shut off from the outside world. A rabbit scurried across our path and up the fern-covered bank, and a few feet farther on we saw, just in time, a turtle plodding slowly in the same direction. The car was stopped to allow him to proceed on his way unharmed and to allow us to speculate as to the outcome of this race of the tortoise and the hare.

For several miles we went as slowly as it was possible to drive, branches of trees brushing the top and sides of the car and reaching in to nod in our faces. A little distance in from the road on either side heavy pine trees grew so thick that the sunshine could not penetrate, and all was perpetual dusk, full of dreams and secrets. A branch snapped under our wheels and an oven bird called, "Teacher! Teacher! Teacher!" over our heads.

Soon we came suddenly upon a lovely little lake nestled quietly among the trees at the foot of a pine-covered bank. We stopped to listen and be still. After a few moments of silence, a baby chipmunk ran from the ground halfway up the trunk of a small tree and turned around, head down, to squeak his disapproval of our presence, while several birds whose names and songs were not familiar to us came to inquire why we were there. Next time we must have our bird book and field glasses with us, the only kind of weapons we ever carry.

A blue jay was busy feeding his young, and we could not help wishing his manners were as lovely as his dress. Song sparrows joined in a chorus of praise, and as dusk came on, a kingfisher came across the lake with a shriek and waited for his evening meal. When the vesper sparrow had sung his evening hymn, we started quietly for home with a sense of peace we might have traveled far without gaining.

All this is going on every evening within twenty-five miles of the center of one of the largest cities in the United States. If it is not possible for us to take a long vacation, we may have many a glorious experience in the few evening hours of each day if we are willing to leave the "crowded ways and the fierce confusion" and go adventuring. I. H. B.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole right of their publication, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "The Little Big Horn Reunion"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial, "The Little Big Horn Reunion," and am quoting below its first paragraph, and also a portion of the last paragraph:

The re-enactment, in picturesque dramatic form, a half-century after the event, of the battle of the Little Big Horn where the valiant Custer made his last stand against the warriors of the combined hostile tribes of American Indians on June 25, 1876, emphasizes more clearly than volumes of commentaries the change which has taken place in the relationship of the whites and their traditional foes within the recollection of many who retain a vivid picture of that historic battle. Grizzled white men and stern-faced reds who were in the prime of their youth or young manhood at the time returned to the scene to participate as actors in the sham battle staged on the semi-centennial anniversary. Their cheerful participation in the drama testified to the sincerity of their assertion that the hatreds and acrimony engendered at the time and kept alive for years thereafter have been forgotten.

Probably those Indians who have just taken part in the reunion and in the re-enactment of the Little Big Horn battle would not, if the choice were to be left to them, revert or relapse into the condition of their forebears.

May I make this comment on the foregoing: There was no re-enactment of the battle of the Little Big Horn at this reunion, nor was there ever any intention of it being done, as this was stopped by the Government some years ago. One of the purposes of this reunion was to bind more closely together the bonds of friendship between the white men and the red men, and appropriate ceremonies were held to this effect. Also, those who had any part whatsoever in this battle, directly or indirectly, were at the reunion, which was a truly national affair, as can be testified by those who witnessed the enormous crowds of attendance, and those who came from all parts of the United States to help in the celebration. It was rumored around in this part of the country that the re-enactment of this battle was to be held, and a great many of those who attended the reunion were surprised when told that such was not the purpose of it. W. M. Billings, Mont.

## "The Mining Problem in Great Britain"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Apparently your correspondent, "D. F. T.," who recently wrote you under the caption, "The Mining Problem in Great Britain," has overlooked the fact that Mr. Baldwin offered (on behalf of the Government) to accept the report of the Royal Commission in its entirety—even to the extent of buying out the royalty owners, a step not in accord with Conservative policy, which has always advocated private enterprise—provided that the colliery owners and the miners would do the same.

The miners' leaders made no effort to fall in with these recommendations. Mr. Baldwin spoke equally sternly to both parties.

Naturally, the royalty owners want compensation for having their homes made uninhabitable and their land unfit for cultivation, by colliery workings—and this compensation amounts to about 6d. or 7d. a ton on the coal worked, surely not an excessive sum.

Tables which are constantly appearing in reputable newspapers show that the miner is more highly paid, generally speaking, than the majority of workers. He works shorter days, and might earn more if he chose to work more of them. E. F. S.

Howden, Yorkshire, Eng.